The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII....NO. 6636. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nineteen Persons Killed on a Pennsylvania Railroad.

Casualties and Disasters from the Intense Cold.

Two Persons Frozen to Death and Sixty Engines Disabled.

Emancipation Under Discussion in the Spanish Cortes.

The Crew and Passengers of the Germany Reported Safe.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown Down an Embankment Twenty-six Feet High—Nineteen Bodies Taken from the Wreck.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24.—Train No. 6 on the Cross-Cut Road, leaving Corry at 1 P. M. today, ran through the high trestle over Goose Creek. The trestle is some forty feet high. The train is a wreck below, and burning. It is reported eight or nine persons are killed and a number wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24.—The terrible accident on the Cross-Cut Railroad occurred at Goose Creek, a few rods south of Prospect Station, eight miles from Brockton. Two cars were burned as far as learned, and four men were killed, namely: Con Maloney, road-master; Frank Taylor, baggage-man; Frank Haight, of Brockton, and E. Bell, of Sherman, N. Y. Fay Flanders, the conductor, is dying, and Carl Bacon, mail agent, is dangerously injured. Others are also injured whose names cannot be learned.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 24—Midnight.—It is rumored that eighteen persons were killed by the accident on the Cross Cut Railroad.

A reporter is momentarily expected from the scene with full particulars.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CORRY, Penn., Dec. 24—Midnight.—This afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock, as the mail-train on the Buffalo, Corry, and Pittsburg Railroad, leaving Corry at 1:30 P. M., neared Prospect, and when within about eighty rods of the station, the train was thrown off the track at a trestle-work, two passenger and baggage cars and tender falling a distance of twenty-six feet, while the engine passed over unhurt.

Up to the present time the dead bodies of nineteen persons have been recovered, some of which are fearfully burned, and thirty-five persons are known to have been wounded, some of them seriously. Among the dead are Frank Taylor, baggage-master, of Corry; E. Bacon, of Brocton, mail agent; Con Maloney, of Brocton, track-master; Mr. Bell, of Sherman; Mr. Haite, of Brocton. The others are at present unrecognizable, owing to the charred and blackened state of the corpses. Among the injured are Fay Flanders, of Corry, conductor; W. H. Ticknor, of Titusville, seriously; J. Cowdry, employe of the Philadelphia and Erie Road at Corry; Orville Swift, of the firm of Hollister, Swift & Co., insurance agents of Corry, is missing. The accident was caused by a broken rail. Flanders will probably lose the toes of one foot, and the other foot entire from burns. He is also slightly wounded internally, and will probably recover. A reporter is now going out on a wrecking train.

Another Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 24.—The passengers on the through train from Washington, due here at 7:10 o'clock P. M., report an accident near Stanton Station, on the other side of Baltimore. Several persons were injured—one or two fatally. The train ran into a carriage which was crossing the track. The train arrived here an hour late.

THE WINTER SEASON.

Intensely Cold Weather Everywhere—Accidents and Casualties—The Ohio Rising—Sixty Locomotives Frozen Up.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 24.—The oldest inhabitants declare the weather here today the coldest they have ever known. In the morning, the thermometer went down to 30° below zero, but moderated this afternoon to zero. A woman named Nash was found this morning on River-street, frozen to death.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 24.—Today was the coldest known here in twenty-five years. The mercury ranged from 5° to 10° above zero during the day. The river is filled with heavy ice, and navigation is entirely suspended.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The first ice-boat of the season, the Wild Goose, Capt. Howard, was launched today. The ice here is four inches thick, and it is freezing hard.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 24.—The thermometer at the United States Signal Office, at 6 o'clock this morning, indicated 20° below zero.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 24.—A special dispatch from Wabash, Ind., says that upward of sixty locomotives were frozen up and out of water between Huntington and Peru, Ind., on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, for nearly forty-eight hours. Cattle, hogs, and sheep were frozen to death.

No fatal cases of freezing among the employes have been reported, though many of them had their limbs badly frozen. The thermometer here at 7 o'clock this morning was zero.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 24.—The schooner Carrie Gibbs, from New-York, for Charleston, arrived off Five Mile Beach, in distress, her crew being badly frozen. Assistance was rendered by the crews from Station-houses Nos. 34 and 37.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The following telegram was received at the office of the Chief Signal Officer this afternoon, from Cairo, Ill.: "The Columbus gorge broke at 8¾ o'clock P. M. on the 23d, and the Ohio River is rapidly rising."

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 24.—The rise in the Ohio River reached here about 1½ o'clock this afternoon, breaking up a gorge in the river, and huge cakes of ice carrying everything before them. The steamers General Buell and Nat Williams, and the ferry-boat Belle of Milton, were sunk. The steamer Henry Probasco, lying at the Marine Ways, was carried by 100 200 or 300 yards down the river, when she was secured by extra cables. The damage was but slight. Several barges and floats were also carried away or sunk. The General Buell lies in four feet of water, and if the river recedes will probably be saved.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 24.—Today has been the coldest day in nine years. The river is frozen over.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 24.—The body of Mrs. Mary Keane was found last night in an open lot, in Pawtucket, scantily clothed, barefooted and frozen. An inquest has been ordered.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Dec. 24.—Last night was the coldest known in this section, the mercury standing 19° below zero, at 7 o'clock this morning.

BATH, Me., Dec. 24.—The weather for the past few days has been bitterly cold, even for this station. It is now, at 8 o'clock P. M., 6° below zero. At Richmond, at 8 A. M., it was 5° below. There is probably more snow on the ground in this vicinity at this date than has been known for the past twenty-five years at least.

Severe Weather in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—Last night and this morning were the coldest of the season, the mercury falling to 0° below zero by the Signal Service thermometer, and from 12° to 15° below, by the ordinary instruments, according to location. To-night the temperature is milder, being several degrees above zero. The river above the bridge-piers is frozen strong enough for the passage of teams.

SPAIN.

The Slave Question in the Cortes—Export of Slaves to Cuba Prohibited—Indemnity.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—During the session of the Cortes, yesterday, Señor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government had taken measures to prevent persons purchasing slaves in Porto Rico and conveying them to Cuba. Señor Diaz asked if the owners of slaves in Porto Rico were to be indemnified for the property they would lose by the passage of the bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves on that island. Señor Martos requested Señor Diaz to postpone his question until debate on the bill was opened in the Cortes.

Carlist and Other Insurgent Bands Dispersed.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—Dispatches received by the Government from the provinces give accounts of the dispersion of various Carlist bands by the troops.

The Republican band in Murcia under Galvez has been surprised and broken up.

WRECK OF THE GERMANY.

The Steamer Stranded on the French Coast an Allen Vessel—Passengers and Crew Saved.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The vessel wrecked at the mouth of the river Gironde, Saturday, reported in a Paris dispatch yesterday as the Liverpool packet Germania, was, beyond question, the Allen line steam-ship Germany, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th inst., for Havana and New-Orleans, with leave to call at Corunna and Santander. No particulars have yet come to hand in addition to those received yesterday reporting that the vessel went ashore Saturday evening during a storm on a sand bank at the mouth of the Gironde, and the passengers and crew had to take to the rigging, from which thirty persons were washed away and drowned, and that the remainder were rescued on Sunday morning by a French steam-ship.

LONDON, Dec. 24—Noon.—It is now known that the vessel which went ashore at the mouth of the River Gironde was the Allen line steam-ship Germany, from Liverpool for Havana and New-Orleans. Messrs. Allen Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, in response to a telegram from the London agent of the New-York Associated Press, asking if they had received any information of the disaster, replied: "Yes. It is our steamer Germany, unfortunately."

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—The Messrs. Allen have received a cable dispatch dated yesterday, announcing the loss of their steam-ship Germany on the coast of France. The dispatch states that the passengers and crew were saved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Return of the American Minister to London—The Holidays—Robert Bowles' Case.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Hon. R. C. Schenck, the United States Minister to England, has returned from his visit to Italy, and assumed the duties of his office.

Thursday, as well as Wednesday of this week will be observed as a close holiday.

The examination of Mr. Robert Bowles, of the firm of Bowles Brothers, has again been postponed one week. The prisoner has found bail for that time and been released.

FRANCE.

The Postal Treaty With the United States Not Yet Signed.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Temps says the postal treaty between France and the United States has not yet been signed. The final act will be deferred until the reopening of the Assembly.

MURDERED FOR $200.

Body of a Peddler Found in a Vacant Lot in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—Additional facts which have come to light concerning the murder of the man who was found in a vacant lot in this city last night, show that his name was Rogerski, and that he was a German peddler, who, on yesterday afternoon, had in his possession about $200. His head was terribly gashed, and it appears that he had been tied by the neck and wrists with his own straps, and dragged some distance from the place where he was attacked. The body had been washed, and the hands were not discolored by blood, which fact strengthens the theory that he was murdered in a house at no great distance from the place where the body was found. This is also apparent from the fact that the body was still warm notwithstanding the cold night.

Chief Clarvoe and detective officer McDevitt are trying to find the murderer. The friends of the murdered man say that he was of sober habits and good character. This murder, coming so quickly on other murders which have engaged the attention of the Courts here for a long time, creates a very great excitement in the community. This last victim has a wife and four children in Germany.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ONCE MORE.

Examination of the Rochester Election Inspectors—Miss Susan B. Anthony Appears as Counsel for them and Argues.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The examination of Beverly W. Jones, Edwin T. Marsh, and William B. Hall, the inspectors of election, who permitted Susan B. Anthony to vote at the late election, before United States Commissioner A. P. Ely, on a charge of permitting women to vote, was concluded today. John E. Pound, Deputy United States District-Attorney made an able argument in behalf of the prosecution, and Miss Susan B. Anthony appeared as counsel for the inspectors, and made an able argument in their behalf. The decision of the Commissioner is not yet announced.

The argument in the case of Susan B. Anthony concluded on Tuesday, before Commissioner Storrs, Judge H. R. Selden and John Van Voorhis appearing as counsel for her, and Deputy United States District-Attorney Pound for the Government. The decision was postponed until Thursday next.

The Boston Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The full report of the Committee for recounting the votes of the recent municipal election confirms the election of Henry L. Pierce, Mayor, by 73 majority; the election of Newton Talbot, Street Commissioner, by 1,213 plurality, and the choice of Thomas Gaffield, Alderman, by 178 votes over Roland Worthington.

Cause of the Suicide of Mr. Eastman.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 24.—It is ascertained that the suicide of G. Eastman was committed while he was laboring under depression of spirits, caused by ill-health, he being incurably ill of consumption. He was appointed Consul at Queenstown by President Lincoln, and subsequently he occupied the same position at Glasgow.

The Philadelphia Common Council Indicted for Maintaining a Nuisance.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 24.—This afternoon the Grand Jury returned a true bill of indictment against all the members of the Common Council, charging them with maintaining a nuisance in permitting the Girard-avenue Bridge to be opened for travel in its present condition.

Distressing Fire in Elmira—Several Families Exposed to the Intense Cold.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—A disastrous fire occurred in this city early this morning. Some wooden buildings, twelve in number, in the business portion of the city, on the bank of the river, were burned to the ground. They were occupied as carpenter-shops, &c. In the second stories of many of the places families resided, and their summary turning out into the bitter cold of the night caused much distress. The loss will fall not far short of $30,000.

The Mining Regions—The Dispute About a New Basis.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 24.—The reported suspension of mining operations in this region is without foundation. The Working Men's Benevolent Association have submitted a proposition to the Anthracite Board of Trade, made Dec. 11, for the present basis of [illegible] at Port Carbon, sliding up and down indefinitely. The result of the voting in the various districts will not be known until Saturday next, but as far as ascertained the voting has been against the proposition of the operators. There are no immediate apprehensions of a general strike. The collieries in the Schuylkill region are generally working.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the New-England and Middle States, with falling temperature, winds veering to northerly, and partly cloudy weather, and with light snow over Northern New-York; it has fallen over the North-west, with rising temperature and easterly to southerly winds; easterly winds and cloudy and threatening weather are prevailing over the South Atlantic States; northerly winds and cloudy weather from Tennessee to the Gulf, with rain along the coast and occasional snow over the interior.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, cloudy weather and generally rain; for the Gulf States, northerly to [illegible] winds and cloudy weather, with rain from Southern Louisiana to Florida and Georgia; for the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather; for New-England, winds gradually shifting to easterly and southerly, and partly cloudy weather; from Tennessee to Ohio and Lower Michigan, southerly winds, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness; from Missouri to Michigan and north-westward diminishing pressure, rising temperature, increasing southerly winds and cloudiness, and very probably threatening weather, with snow. Midnight telegraph reports from New-England, Canada and Nebraska to Lake Superior and westward are missing.

The thermometer yesterday at [illegible] P. M., reports the following temperatures:

Below Zero: Breckenridge, Minn., [illegible]; Burlington, Vt., 11°; Davenport, Iowa, 4°; Duluth, [illegible]; Grand Haven, [illegible]; Keokuk, [illegible]; Kingston, Canada, [illegible]; Leavenworth, Kansas, [illegible]; Montreal, 19°; Omaha, 10; Port Stanley, 8°; Quebec, [illegible]; St. Louis, [illegible]; St. Paul, 10°; Toronto, [illegible]; Dubuque, [illegible]; while the thermometer at Cairo and Nashville indicated zero at 11 P. M. [illegible] Keokuk, [illegible]; Davenport, 5°; St. Louis, 9°; Leavenworth, Kansas, 7°; Oswego, 1°; Rochester, 2°; Cleveland, 2°.

Twenty Degrees Below Zero in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The weather moderated again to-night. The mercury, which was 20° below zero this noon, is up to zero to-night. Reports from all parts of the West state that the weather for the past twenty-four hours as cold as ever known.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Christmas will be generally observed in Rhode Island as a holiday.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway was completed to Denison, Texas, Monday night.

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller, the wife of Joaquin Miller, arrived in Chicago on Monday night.

Fourteen houses were destroyed by fire at Fontana, Kansas, Monday morning. The loss is not stated. There is no insurance.

George Rose's pork-packing establishment in Hibernia, Iowa, was burned yesterday. Loss $28,000; insurance, $18,000.

The lamp-store of E. C. Leonards, on Richmond-street, London, Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $10,000.

Gen. Sherman and staff will wear the newly-adopted army uniform for the first time in making the official call upon the President New-Year's Day.

A fire at Fond du Lac, Wis., early on Sunday morning, destroyed five stores and several offices. The loss is $20,000; insured for about half that amount.

Judge Gray, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has decided that the affairs of the Mechanics' Mutual Fire-Insurance Company must be wound up by receivers.

Several attorneys and claim agents are endeavoring to induce Secretary Boutwell to modify his order relative to their official intercourse with the Treasury Department.

A large number of citizens of Albany, irrespective of politics, yesterday invited Gov. Hoffman to a public dinner, but he declined, owing to pressure of official and private duties.

The will of Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, R. I., was presented to the Court of Probate at Providence, yesterday. Opposition was made to proving it, and the case was postponed until Jan. [illegible].

At a meeting of the oil producers and refiners held at Oil City yesterday, the producers agreed to pump only twelve hours per day, and not to open any additional wells for the ensuing ninety days.

Otto Berg, of Philadelphia, recently arrested in Fort Wayne, Ind., in connection with a watch robbery at Chicago, has sued the Mayor of Fort Wayne for $50,000 damages for false imprisonment.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, yesterday, Mr. C. Cathcart Taylor, city editor of the Press, was found guilty of libel upon Mr. David A. Lane. A motion for a new trial was made.

A gold watch was presented last evening to Mr. Edwin F. Leighton at the Boston office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, by the operators under his charge, as a token of their appreciation and personal regard.

"Satanta" and "Big Tree," the Kiowa chiefs who have been confined in jail at St. Louis, Mo., for three months past, left Monday night for the Texas Penitentiary at Huntsville, in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal.

The Burgess Corps, of Albany, N. Y., have resolved to attend the inauguration of President Grant in Washington on the 4th of March next. The excursion will occupy one week. The company design to visit New-York and Philadelphia.

A large woolen manufactory in Pawtucket, R. I., owned by Almy Bros., was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The upper story was occupied by H. F. Bishop & Co., manufacturers, who were insured for $9,400, which covered one-half their loss.

A freight-train of thirteen cars and a locomotive, on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Road, jumped the track at Henryville, on Monday night and the engineer, fireman, and brakeman were instantly killed. The cars and locomotive were totally wrecked.

Schooner Jeddo, of and from St. John, N. B., for Newport, with a cargo of laths, struck on Cape Page, Monday night, but came off after throwing over a portion of her deck-load. She afterward went ashore on the Hedge Fence, and was abandoned. The crew escaped in the boat.

A dispatch from Havana says the Havana Press has accepted the invitation of the Mexican Press to be present at the inauguration of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad. A committee of newspaper men will sail from Havana on the steamer City of Mexico, to represent the Havana Press.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County, N. Y., having refused to levy the three and a half mill deficiency tax for the current year, Controller Hopkins made application to the Court for a peremptory mandamus compelling them to make such levy, and Judge Tappen has rendered his decision directing such mandamus to issue.

Terribly Mangled by Machinery.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 23.

Mr. Darius Stevens, of Portland, who was so severely injured, on Thursday, by falling among the machinery of the Woburn water-works, at Horn Pond, died at an early hour on Saturday morning at the hospital. The operations after his accident consumed nearly one hour and a half. The right arm was first amputated, just above the elbow; a cut some three inches in length on the right breast sewed up; the arteries on the right side of the neck, which was laid open to the depth of two inches or more and extending from the cheek bone downward, taken up, and the lower jaw, which was terribly fractured on both sides, partially replaced by wire sutures and other appliances. Fearing the patient could not bear more, the fracture of the left jaw was not reduced. Mr. W. E. Stevens, his brother, while returning from the hospital on Friday noon, where he had been to witness a surgical operation performed upon his brother, accidentally fell on the sidewalk and broke his left arm below the elbow.

Crushed Beneath Four Tons Weight.

From the Honesdale Free Press, Dec. 20.

On Sunday morning last John Gill, a young man, aged about seventeen years, son of Roger Gill, of White Mills, Wayne County, Penn., on the Honesdale Branch, met with a most terrible death. With a party of other boys, he had gone on the ice in the canal for the purpose of skating to Hawley. Coming to the drop-gate of the lock at the lower part of the village, instead of getting off the ice and walking around it, he attempted to climb up and get down on the other side. He had scarcely taken hold of the gate to raise himself up, when some of its fastenings gave way and it came down like the lid of a trunk. The gate is made to fit tight against the bottom of the canal when down, and weighs four tons. Young Gill was crushed between it and the canal bed, and mangled into a shapeless mass from his waist down. As the gate fell he gave one piercing shriek.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 25—4 A. M.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER

Later Particulars of the Frightful Catastrophe.

Twenty-Five Persons Roasted Alive in the Wreck!

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 25—1 A. M.—A fearful accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Cross-cut Railroad, at Prospect Station. One coach and the baggage-car fell off a bridge twenty-seven feet high, caused by a broken flange on the tender. Twenty-two persons were killed and eighteen wounded. The names of the killed, as far as can be ascertained, are: John Douglass; Edwin Bell, of Sherman, N. Y.; Con. Maloney, of Brocton; Mark Haight, of Brocton, N. Y.; Frank Taylor, of Corry, Penn.; Eliza Seeley, of Ripley, N. Y., and Johnson, of Westfield, N. Y. The wounded are: Maggie Curtis, of Titusville; Mrs. J. W. Curtis, of Titusville; George Miller of Fredonia; J. J. Bartis, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; W. H. Lee, of Corry, Penn.; Jacob Burton, of Irving, N. Y.; W. H. Baknor, of Buffalo; [illegible], of Angola, N. Y.; F. F. Sanders, of Corry; L. A. Dunham, of Pleasantville, Penn.; [illegible], N. Y.

The cars fell bottom upward, and the weight of the trucks crushed them in. There was no way of escape for the imprisoned passengers. The cars immediately took fire, but there was no water to extinguish the flames and only one axe could be procured to chop the cars to pieces. In this situation some twenty-five persons were roasted alive, filling the air for nearly an hour with their dying shrieks for aid. It is believed several of those rescued will die of their injuries.

NOTE BY OPERATOR.—At 3 A. M. nothing additional to the list of killed and wounded has been received of the railroad disaster in Pennsylvania, and we are obliged to close without a complete list.

The Accident to the Washington Train Discredited.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 24.—Nothing is known here at the hotel or railroad depots of the accident on the railroad, reported from Philadelphia as having occurred near Stanton Station, on the other side of Baltimore. There is no station of such name on any railroad terminating in Baltimore.

Probable Murder.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning a fight occurred between John Fitzgibbons and John O'Hara, at their residence, No. 302 Forty-sixth street, when the former struck the latter on the head several times with a hatchet. The injured man was examined by Dr. Burton, of Second-avenue, who states that the skull is fractured, and that the wounds will probably prove fatal. Fitzgibbons was arrested and locked up at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

A Fire in Duane-street this Morning.

About 2½ o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded, flames having been discovered on the upper floors of the large four-story brick building No. 75 Duane-street, between Broadway and Elm-street. Although the firemen were promptly on hand, the fire had extended through the third and fourth floors, occupied by G. H. Sanborn & Co., book-binders; John E. Hoole, importer of clothing, occupies the lower floors. The loss is roughly estimated at $50,000.

Another Alarm.

At 3¼ o'clock this morning a fire-alarm signal was sounded for the purpose of calling the engines to the scene of the Centre-street fire, as the flames had broken out again in a dangerous portion of the ruins.

LOUISIANA.

How the Address of the Peripatetic Committee is Received in New-Orleans—Quiet Restored Under the Existing Order of Things.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—There is much merriment here over the Louisiana address. One hundred were selected to go to Washington, and all but forty refused the mission. Many of the residue are daily calling upon Governor-elect Kellogg, and predict future quiet and prosperity under his rule. Of the minority who were found ready to accept the mission, all were in New-Orleans during the election, and know nothing of the vast frauds in the country. They urged all here not to recognize the Pinchback Government and Legislature, yet all the Democratic city officials, from Mayor to constable, have called upon Pinchback for their commissions, and have received them, while ex-Judge Howe, Warmoth's counsel in the impeachment case, yesterday appeared before the Court and asked for time to prepare his answer.

EVIDENCES OF FRAUD.

The colored Committee appointed to obtain evidence of the frauds committed at and before the late election, have accumulated a vast amount of evidence upon that subject, and on the 26th inst. will issue an address to the people of the United States, which will be a full answer to the one emanating from the Louisiana Committee, and a complete justification of all that has been done on behalf of the Republicans.

ALABAMA.

Democratic View of the Recent Issue of $2,000,000 of State Bonds.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 24.—In view of the recent action of the Court-house Assemblage in authorizing the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, the *Daily Advertiser*, the Democratic organ, this morning warns capitalists against investing in the bonds, for the reasons:

1. That the action of the Court-house body was in bad faith toward the compromise submitted by the Attorney-General of the United States and accepted by both bodies.

2. That one party, and that the non-taxpaying, was represented in the body authorizing the same.

3. That said body had no authority to act for the people of the State.

4. That no quorum was present in either branch of the Court-house body when the act is alleged to have been passed.

A financial agent will leave for the North in a few days, to negotiate for the sale of the bonds.

ARKANSAS.

Complaint of a Candidate [illegible] Before the United States Court.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 24.—Hon. Wm. M. Harrison, candidate on the Reform State ticket for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, at the recent election, today filed a complaint before H. C. Caldwell, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, praying for an injunction to prevent M. L. Stephenson and [illegible], the Republican candidates whose election has been announced by the State Department, from exercising the duties of the office, and also asking for a restraining order to prevent Acting Governor Hadley and Secretary of State Johnson from altering or changing the original returns, and asking for a mandamus to compel them to produce in Court the original returns, statements, &c., in reference to the election.

The bill charges the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Registrars, County Clerks, and Judges of Election with confederating together and fraudulently depriving thousands of citizens of the right to vote, of changing and altering the returns, and preventing the returns from being made from four counties, by which the complainant avers he was deprived of the benefit of 10,000 votes.

The counsel moved for a temporary injunction until the matter could be heard and argued, on the ground that the defendants would deface the records, after being apprised of these proceedings, unless restrained from doing so.

Judge Caldwell refused a temporary injunction, but directed that the parties be served with a notice and a copy of the complaint, and said that he would hear the matter on Monday next.

THE EXCITEMENT IN COLLAMER.

Return of a Man Supposed to Have Been Murdered Five Years Ago—Perplexities of His Heirs—The Mysterious Struggle on the Night of His Disappearance.

From the Syracuse Journal, Dec. [illegible].

The Collamer sensation is still the leading topic of conversation in North-eastern Onondaga, and as time flies other facts come to light which increase its interest. When allusion was made to the affair in the Journal a few days ago the full story was not told; but, now that we are in possession of all the facts and circumstances of the case, we will lay it before our readers.

It appears that Mr. John S. Blodgett, the old farmer who is the hero of the story, was supposed to have been murdered near Collamer, five years ago, by the notorious Cory gang, the leader of which is now undergoing a life sentence in Auburn Prison for the murder of Johnson. His recent reappearance at Blodgett's among his old friends and associates very naturally created much excitement, and was looked upon by many people as a sort of resurrection. He had lived for many years prior to his mysterious disappearance on a farm, a mile or two from Collamer, which he owned, and where he had made considerable money. He was a prominent citizen of the township, and had a large and highly-respectable family. On the night he went away he was known to have a large sum of money in his possession. He was in the village, and left at a late hour, going toward home. That night a widow named Breed, living near Collamer, on the road leading to Blodgett's, heard noises in front of her house in the road, which proceeded from a severe struggle among a party of men. The struggle continued some little time, when the cry of "Murder!" was heard, and shortly after retreating footsteps. The next day she told what she had heard, and Mr. Blodgett not having returned home, it was at once reasonably supposed that he had been murdered, and his body taken to the woods or swamp near by. Search was made, and continued for weeks without finding any trace of the body. Suspicion at once rested on Cory and his gang, but no positive evidence being had, no arrests were made, and the affair soon blew over. After waiting a reasonable time, and no tidings being heard of the missing farmer, his heirs had administrators appointed on his estate, and the property he left was in course of time divided among the family.

Some days ago one of the sons of Blodgett was greatly surprised to receive a letter in the handwriting of his father, from some place in the Pennsylvania oil region. This letter bore the signature of what all had long supposed to be the murdered man, and the circumstance was altogether unaccountable. After a long consultation in the family, it was decided that one of them should investigate the matter. He started at once for the place mentioned in the letter, succeeded in finding its writer, who really proved to be the long-lost father. He was brought home, seeming to every one as one from the dead.

As his return places the affairs of the Blodgett family in a most singular situation, no little interest is manifested in what the prospective result will be. The old man being alive, of course his heirs have no actual title to the property they hold. They have improved it greatly, however, and enhanced its value. For these improvements the old man has nothing to make compensation; yet if he makes a claim to recover his property, it is clear that he will be sustained by the Courts. Whether affairs will be amicably arranged to the satisfaction of all the parties, or whether the law will be invoked, are at present only matters of speculation.

It is now believed that the mysterious struggle near Mrs. Breed's, on the night of Blodgett's disappearance, was between a party of desperadoes and a Jew peddler, who made frequent visits to that section before that time, but who has never been seen since, being thereabout on or about the night in question. It was generally supposed that he carried considerable money with him. Portions of human remains found on the shore of Oneida Lake a year or so after Blodgett's disappearance, and believed at that time to be his, are now thought to be those of the Jew peddler, and [illegible] the mystery. There are men who profess to remember having seen two men, with a wagon suspiciously guarded, proceeding northward one morning, about the time when Blodgett disappeared, who now think the wagon contained the murdered peddler. But the story obtains very little credence, for it does not stand to reason that murderers would take the chances of transporting their victim such a distance before seeking a place to hide their crime. It will be remembered that about a year ago an account was given in the Journal of the finding of a peddler's trunk a short distance north of Messina Springs, among some bushes. A mystery connected with the circumstance has never been unraveled, and the opinion prevails now stronger than ever that a murder is in some way connected with that discovery. Investigation bearing upon all of these strange affairs only deepens the mysteries and complicates circumstances connected with them.

SMALL-POX.

How the Disease was Exterminated in Lowell, Mass.

From the Boston Transcript, Dec. 23.

It will be recollected that during the Spring and Summer of 1871 the small-pox was alarmingly prevalent in the City of Lowell, and an efficient Board of Health was not organized till the middle of September. This Board—Frederick Ayer, Chairman, and Abel T. Atherton, Secretary—called in consultation all the leading physicians in the place, and proceeded vigorously to exterminate the disease, which they effectually accomplished in about six weeks. Their official report to the City Government gives in detail the programme adopted in battling with the contagion, and from this document we make the following extracts:

"The work of isolation was commenced immediately by removing as many of the most exposed cases as the hospital would accommodate, and by placing signals and police to prevent communication with each remaining case. It became evident that complete isolation in the streets of our city was next to impossible, and additional hospital accommodations were provided, when all existing cases, that were movable, were removed, and all new cases were removed as soon as reported. The removal or dismissal of each case was followed by the destruction of material, and most thorough fumigation of persons and premises. * * * The wagon and bedding used for conveying patients were thoroughly fumigated after each trip, and before they were returned to the city. A smoke-house was established adjoining the Board of Health office, in which physicians and all other persons known to have been handling patients or visiting infected places were required to be fumigated, to prevent exposure to other people. In fact, every precaution that could be suggested to prevent the spread of the disease, was adopted and enforced. The result of this concentrated action is shown in the complete extermination of the epidemic and an almost entire eradication of the disease, and in short, is due:

First—To the prompt report of cases and suspected cases to the Board.

Second—To the removal and isolation of all cases as soon as reported.

Third—To the immediate destruction, or thorough fumigation of all infected material, and the thorough fumigation of all infected persons and premises.

Fourth—To every other precautionary measure, to prevent the spread of the disease, that could be devised; and,

Fifth—To vaccination.

The report of the consulting physicians, made by Drs. Allen, Kimball, and Graves, gives an interesting history of the epidemic and the medical action to counteract it, and states the following results:

"Our experience in dealing with the present epidemic compels us to place isolation before vaccination. The latter has not seemed to afford that protection which has usually been ascribed to it. At particular stages of the epidemic this agency did not arrest the progress of the disease as was expected. Neither in individual cases has it prevented persons, apparently well vaccinated, from having a violent and, in several instances, a fatal attack of the small-pox. A careful examination of quite a number of very grave cases, at the hospitals, distinctly showed marked cicatrices—some large, well pitted and made, as the patients said, by inoculation from the small-pox itself, or by virus from the cow-pox. Still, there were other patients where the disease was much modified—rendered lighter in form or shorter in duration—by the effects of vaccination. Thus, in many instances, where individuals (including several infants) were subjected to the greatest exposure, and had recently been successfully vaccinated, they were perfectly protected. But the most striking proof of the protection of vaccination has been found on the corporations. Under the direction of their agents, a more systematic and thorough course of vaccination has been pursued among the operatives, and others connected with the mills, than elsewhere in our city.

The rule has always been to remove every case of small-pox or varioloid to the Corporation Hospital as soon as discovered. From the commencement of this epidemic in February only forty-nine persons have been taken to the Corporation Hospital from the mills or boarding-houses, and in no instance have other parties, exposed at the same, taken the disease. Twenty of these forty-nine were female operatives, and only two died. It is true, however, that some operatives, not boarding in the corporation boarding-houses, have been carried to the City Hospital, and others, prior to [illegible], have had the disease at their own homes, but this number is not large. As those connected in some way with the mills comprise one-third or more of the population of the City, the proportionate number sick with small-pox or varioloid from this class has been, relatively, very small. * * *

Of two things we are more fully convinced than ever—first, of the frequent imperfection of vaccination, either in the manner of doing it, or of some defect in the virus used; and second, in the absolute necessity of revaccination. This is indispensable. Let us adopt either of the two theories on vaccination—first, that its protective power gradually diminishes with the changes taking place in the human body, and, therefore, to test its continuance, revaccination becomes occasionally necessary; or the other theory, that frequently the first vaccination may not be complete, and, therefore, it should soon be repeated and continued until it produces no effect. Then its protective power continues for life.

Complete isolation was regarded in the outset, as an indispensable measure, and experience has shown that this could only be accomplished by removal to the hospitals."

WINNING THE WRONG WOMAN.

A Striking Illustration of the Dangers of Epistolary Courtship, and of the Difficulties Caused by Similar Names.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Dec. 21.

A novel breach of promise of marriage was brought to light in this city a short time since, and is now pending before arbitrators. Eighteen years ago, near the City of Belfast, an impressible young Irishman fell deeply in love with a blushing, rosy-cheeked lass of his own neighborhood, at a "frolic" given at the house of a friend. The young man had never been in love, and he was so smitten by the charms of the fair one that he could not rest until he had made a proposal of marriage. With the characteristic [illegible] of a rollicking young Irishman, he popped the question, but was somewhat cooled in his ardor on finding that the object of his adoration did not receive the proposition with the favor which he had anticipated. However, like many another suitor, he was compelled to accept the decree of fate. Time wore on, and the young man, having determined to seek his fortune in America, bade adieu to friends at home, and no farewell was so sorrowful as that uttered in the hearing of "the girl he left behind him." He located here in Pittsburg, and obtained employment in a rolling-mill on the South Side. Seventeen years had passed, and the impressible young man, who had been so smitten with the rosy-cheeked lass, had changed materially in appearance, in feeling, and in sentiment, but he still nursed an affection for his first love. Indeed, he had never loved another, so she remained not only his first, but only love. He had lost all trace of her, however, for many years, and did not know whether she was married or single, living or dead. A "friend from Ireland" happened to call upon him, and the recollections of "auld lang syne" were revived. How natural it was for Mr. —— to inquire about his love-lass. With deepening interest he learned that she was still alive, that she was doing well, and better than all, that she was unmarried. The old flame was soon rekindled. Thinking that time, and, perhaps, want of better opportunity, might have changed the feelings of the rosy-cheeked lass, he determined to renew the offer of seventeen years before. He had learned in that time to look upon matrimony with somewhat of a business eye, and he found an additional incentive in the fact that the maiden had become an accomplished seamstress, and carried on a profitable establishment on her own account. Then Mr. ——'s ability to earn a handsome competence, and realizing how pleasant it would be to join their fortunes here in the Smoky City, he possessed himself of the proper address, and in the glowing language of an ardent nature, he told the story of his years of patient waiting, his unceasing affection, and all that sort of thing. Then he came right down to business, proposing to send her money to pay her passage to Pittsburg, and to make her his wife immediately on her arrival here. The letter was received and the response was favorable. Several tender epistles passed between the parties; but a remarkable fact was developed—a fact that seemed ominous of evil to Mr. ——, namely: That Miss —— could not recall the "frolic" of seventeen years before. It was unaccountable to him that she could have altogether forgotten that night, and the conquest she achieved in winning his heart. Notwithstanding this troublesome circumstance, the details were arranged, and the contract finally entered into. The passage money was forwarded, the vessel selected, and it was understood that on her arrival at the Union depot in this city she should display a white handkerchief from a car window on the left-hand side, so that Mr. —— could find her without difficulty. The happy day came, Mr. —— was in waiting, and the train was momentarily expected. On its arrival he scanned the windows on the left side of the train, but saw no signal. The passengers had nearly left the platform, and he was about giving up in despair, when he was approached by an elderly and not over-prepossessing lady, who said: "I take you for a countryman of mine, and as I am a stranger here I wish to ask you if you know Mr. ——, who works in —— mill?" "I am the very man," answered Mr. ——, "and I came here to meet Miss ——." "I am Miss ——, sir," replied the lady. Mr. —— gazed at the woman in utter astonishment, and failed to recognize in her the "rosy-cheeked lass" who had so captivated him seventeen years before. A fearful mistake had been made, and Mr. —— was compelled to inform Miss —— that she was not the lady who had won his love, and for whom he had so long cherished an affection. It is not necessary to detail the explanations which followed. It is enough to say that Mr. —— refused to marry her because she was not the person he loved, and the person he supposed he had courted by letter. An examination developed the startling fact that she was a second cousin of the "rosy-cheeked lass," that she bore the same name precisely, lived in the same locality, and was the daughter of a man whose name was identical with that of the father of the maiden with the rosy cheeks. The "friend from Ireland" had caused all the mischief in mistaking one lady for another. Mr. ——, acting on this false information, had courted the wrong person; and worse than all, he had made a solemn promise of marriage in writing, which contract the lady held in her possession. She was some eight years older than the "rosy-cheeked lass," which placed her on the wrong side of fifty, and this was an additional barrier to the consummation of the contract on the part of Mr. ——. But the lady, who had come so far to wed, stood upon her contract, and when tears and persuasions failed, she sought legal advice. Mr. —— held that he was not liable under the promise, but on advice of his counsel agreed to refer the whole matter to arbitrators, whose decision is to be final. The arbitrators chosen are three members of the Bar, who are now engaged in perusing the correspondence, and hearing evidence, to enable them to arrive at a just conclusion. It is understood that Mr. —— agrees to pay Miss ——'s passage back to Ireland, but the lady insists that she is entitled to damages for breach of promise. The lawyers think there is a nice question of law involved, and the case would have gone before the Court had it not been that both parties wish to avoid the publicity which a public trial would involve.

Singular Course of a Portion of an Exploded Boiler.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Dec. 21.

One of the most singular incidents connected with the locomotive explosion the other morning, was related to us yesterday. The engine at the time of explosion stood at the corner of Union and Fifth streets. On the south-east corner of Union and Fourth streets stands the saw-mill of Levering & Abernathy, a distance of sixty feet south and three hundred or more west of the spot where the engine stood. A large piece of iron, weighing about a hundred pounds, in the shape of the segment of a circle, was projected from the wreck, and struck the south wall of the saw-mill about three feet from the ground, going through that and a partition within, lodging against the inside north wall, and playing sad havoc with the contents of the office through which it passed. The course taken by the mass of iron was most peculiar: first upward in a curve, going in a south-westerly direction, until it had passed over the saw-mill, then suddenly changing when near the ground directly north, and going in a direct line through the walls. The erratic movements of the mass of iron can only be accounted for by its peculiar shape, being not unlike the boomerang of the [illegible].

THE NEW LOAN.

How the First Two Hundred Millions Were Floated.

Statement of Mr. Boutwell to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Failure of the Agent System of Negotiation.

The Syndicate and its Practical Operation.

Suggestion for Putting the Rest of the Loan on the Market.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The latest phase of the question of Government loans is expressed in the following statement of Secretary Boutwell, recently given before the Committee of Ways and Means:

In the Spring, or February, 1871, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed in this country and in Europe a large number of bankers as agents for the negotiation of the bonds authorized by the act of 1870—five per cent., four and a half, and four per cent. bonds. The national banks were also all included as agents. We offered, as I remember, a quarter of one per cent. commission for negotiating the bonds. We advertised largely in this country and considerably in Europe. One house, Hope & Co., in Amsterdam, that I designated, without any conference with them, but because we desired to have their influence, declined to offer the bonds, giving as a reason that the commission was inadequate.

FAILURE OF THE AGENT SYSTEM.

The amount of bonds taken in Europe under this offer was very small, scarcely anything beyond the amount taken by American bankers. Without speaking with entire certainty, I do not think the whole amount sold in Europe would exceed $2,000,000. In this country about $[illegible] were taken, chiefly by the banks. The entire amount taken was about $65,000,000. As a matter of fact, most of the persons designated as agents in this country and in Europe seemed to do little or nothing, and the result of the effort was very unsatisfactory, so far as we were concerned. By the 1st of August the subscriptions had substantially ceased. Very few offers were made after that date.

THE NEW SYSTEM.

About that period Mr. Cooke made a proposition to the Department—I do not recollect the exact date—which was substantially that which was carried out. I think it was first made in England. Judge Richardson went over in the Summer with the bonds which had been subscribed for in Europe, for the purpose of delivering them. I am not exactly sure whether the proposition was first made to him there. I think it was, and telegraphed to me. Mr. Cooke now states that it was made here, and telegraphed to England, which I think is the fact. After conference and some modifications of the original proposition, an agreement was reached, the substance of which was, as I recollect, that they were to subscribe at once for $10,000,000, to be delivered within the first month. I think they were to subscribe for that amount within the month of September, and $[illegible] each month thereafter until April, with the privilege of taking what remained of the $200,000,000 which had been offered in the February preceding. I think there remained in all about $135,000,000, and of this about $50,000,000 were reserved a certain time for subscriptions in this country. The agreement was that the banks should be allowed on all subscriptions made by or through them one-eighth of one per cent.; and we agreed to deliver, I think, in London and in all the principal capitals of Europe. These new bonds were to be held in the possession of officers of the Treasury until bonds that had been called in, or such bonds as we had agreed to take, were furnished in Europe in exchange. In this agreement they were to notify us the 1st of September of any miscellaneous bonds they desired to furnish in exchange for the new bonds, instead of the five-twenty bonds we should call in; and Mr. Cooke informs me that they did so notify me of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, which accords with my recollection.

The second item of the subscription was this: That we were to make up an account of all the expenses that had been incurred in the negotiation of the first $65,000,000 of the $200,000,000 offered; that is, we were to make an account current against the $200,000,000 of all the expenses incurred, including advertising, printing, engraving, and everything; to keep an account of the expenses incurred afterward, including the delivery of the bonds in Europe, and they were to have what remained of the one-half of one per cent., authorized by law to be paid in putting the loan on the market, when the whole $200,000,000 had actually been disposed of. That was done. The subscriptions were to be made through the national banks, and, whenever a subscription was made, the national bank making it was to issue a certificate of coin deposit for the amount of the subscription, the bonds being sold at par, and the bonds were to be issued and held by certificate of deposit, subject to the condition that these bonds should be given up whenever the banks presented United States notes for exchange. To facilitate exchange these bonds were generally Five-twenties, though, in some instances, we may have taken other bonds.

The arrangement having been made, Mr. Cooke and those other gentlemen procured their subscription, reaching, as represented to me, the entire amount remaining of the $200,000,000. I learned afterward, although it was not a matter that concerned me, that there were a few millions which parties on the other side failed to take, and which Mr. Cooke took himself.

MR. JAY COOKE—The sum was about $5,000,000. The amount, however, remaining was so small that we declared the subscription closed.

SHIPMENT OF THE BONDS.

MR. BOUTWELL—We made a call the first of September for $100,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, giving the numbers and series, and notifying the holders that interest would cease at the expiration of ninety days. These bonds were transferred to the other side, in safes containing from three to eight millions each. They were generally, and I do not know but uniformly, in steel safes, with either two or three locks. One set of keys was sent by messenger, to be delivered to Judge Richardson on the other side, and another set was carried by the person in charge of the safes. The locks had different combinations, and the combinations were not known to the persons carrying the keys. They were locked by other persons, and the combinations brought to me. The combinations were sent by mail, and I think generally by telegraph in cipher to Judge Richardson, so as to prevent danger of their being opened on the way; though, as I understand, they were stowed on the steamer in the cash-room, in a position where they could not well be reached.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

These bonds were delivered on the other side by the clerk in charge, to Judge Richardson, and by him from time to time to Jay Cooke & Co., as they desired, upon the delivery of five-twenty bonds or miscellaneous bonds made up to the limit they had named. There was an agreement that the rate of exchange should be reckoned at [illegible], and it was so reckoned. I may state, however, that if we were going into a further negotiation I should want to vary the arrangement a little in this respect.

MR. MAYNARD—How did that correspond with the market value?

MR. BOUTWELL—It was considered to be par value, and as a matter of fact it was found to be just a fair rate; that is, there was no loss on the part of the Government.

MR. MAYNARD—Please state how [illegible] exchange was, in fact, par value.

MR. BOUTWELL—Exchange is reckoned at about [illegible]. That was the theory upon which we proceeded, and it turned out well enough in that instance; but I should wish to take some further precaution in any other transaction.

MR. MAYNARD—That is understood to be the difference of sterling value in exchange on that side.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. BOUTWELL—That is understood to be the par value. The coin that was received, as I understand, was deposited by Jay Cooke & Co. in the Bank of England. It did not go into the hands of our agent at all, but a certificate of deposit, corresponding with the amount, was delivered to them. Judge Richardson made an arrangement with the Bank of England, by which they were to receive these deposits. At first they objected to the arrangement, but finally concluded to accept. I considered at the time the contract to include virtually a responsibility on the part of the banks making the subscription for these deposits, notwithstanding the money had gone into the custody of the Bank of England; and if the bonds deposited did not realize enough to meet the coin deposited, I wished that the banks should be responsible for the difference. Upon a careful examination of the contract, however, that point did not seem to be clearly covered. The theory was that if there were any deficit, the banks making the subscription were bound to make the Government good in any event. As I remarked, however, upon that point the agreement was not entirely clear, and in any new negotiation I should wish to have that understanding distinctly expressed. I do not think there was any risk about it. I think the money was entirely safe in the Bank of England, but still that was a point I felt a little disturbed about at one time. After the bonds of a miscellaneous character were all delivered, the arrangement was then that a call for the remaining amount should be made for five-twenty bonds. That was the arrangement, and it was successfully carried out. The accounts have been carried through the Auditor's and Controller's offices, and there has been no discrepancy to the amount of a cent in the transaction.

THE DOUBLE INTEREST.

Mr. BURCHARD—What was the date of the new issue of bonds?

Mr. BOUTWELL—The bonds were all dated the 1st of August, 1871. The subscription was made the 1st of September. They were dated the 1st of August because that was pay day. The interest was payable quarterly, and the 1st of August was one of the pay days. The interest from August to September was allowed to the Government, so that the bonds began to run for the benefit of the subscribers the 1st of September, and they accounted for the value of the coupon to that date. That was a matter of convenience simply.

The CHAIRMAN—You received from them these bonds of the United States, on which three months' interest was yet to run.

Mr. BOUTWELL—No; we held these identical bonds as security for the deposit, subject to the right of the subscribers to deposit other United States bonds in exchange. At the end of three months we took the bonds that had been called, and paid the value of them, including the interest.

The CHAIRMAN—Now take a bond, the interest on which is to run until the 1st of December; they received the interest on it up to that time, and they gave that to you for what?

Mr. BOUTWELL—They gave that to us in this way—we delivered five per cent. bonds and took five-twenty bonds. These five-twenty bonds were held as collateral for the coin certificates issued by the banks. The effect of the whole transaction was this: From the 1st of September to the 1st of December we paid interest on the five per cent. bonds which we were issuing, and we paid interest on the six per cent. bonds that we had called. That is to say, the banks had the benefit of the interest on both sets of bonds for twenty days.

Mr. BURCHARD—Giving them eleven per cent. for three months.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Yes, Sir.

The CHAIRMAN—That is six per cent. on one set of bonds and five per cent. on the other for the amount deposited. In other words, the Government paid eleven per cent. during the period when it should have paid five per cent. or six per cent., whichever the case might be.

Mr. BOUTWELL—It was, of course, five per cent. extra, because the six per cent. bonds were outstanding, and we could not call them in until the expiration of the ninety days' notice; therefore, the benefit arising to the party making the transaction was one and a quarter per cent.

Mr. BURCHARD—Before entering into this arrangement, when you were trying to negotiate these bonds, what did the party subscribing do? Did he pay coin and take the bonds?

Mr. BOUTWELL—No; the banks subscribing for them furnished old bonds and took the new ones in exchange, taking one-quarter per cent. as commission. We did not call in any bonds; we took them just as they brought them.

Mr. BURCHARD—You gave them five per cent. bonds in exchange for six per cent., and allowed them one-quarter of one per cent. as commission?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Yes, so far as the $65,000,000 were concerned. That was all the cost in the way of commission that the Treasury had in the negotiation.

The CHAIRMAN—Well, in the process they did not pay any gold at all into the Treasury.

Mr. BOUTWELL—The banks did not, I think, except in a few cases, perhaps. There was some gold paid in by private parties, but the amount was very small.

The CHAIRMAN—The process, as I understand, by which you negotiated the $65,000,000 was that the banks brought in five-twenty six per cent. bonds and gave them to you in exchange for the new bonds at one and a quarter of one per cent. premium to them.

Mr. BOUTWELL—That was the exact basis on which the transaction rested. There was a feeling of patriotism on the part of a good many men connected with the banks. They were disposed to aid the loan. A great many of them, I have no doubt, believed that by their subscription the loan would be carried through; that it would not drop when their subscription ceased, which, as a matter of fact, it did. The feeling manifested for the time being by these gentlemen was similar to that which animated our people during the war. A good many of the bank officers engaged in this transaction in that spirit.

The CHAIRMAN—As a matter of fact, in addition to the one-half of one per cent. authorized by law to be paid in the negotiation of the $200,000,000, when these new bonds were delivered to the parties subscribing, you paid them interest from the 1st of September, when the subscription was made, until the end of the three months, and also allowed them interest on the bonds returned to you for cancellation for the same period.

Mr. BOUTWELL—That was the effect of the transaction.

Mr. BURCHARD—I understand that they had the privilege of exchanging these bonds prior to the expiration of the three months [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BOUTWELL—You adjusted the interest [illegible]

The CHAIRMAN—You mean to say the general allowance of interest was only for three months?

Mr. BOUTWELL—As I understand, there was no departure from that in any particular. As some of the banks made a few subscriptions outside, not to a very large amount, we had the right to call for bonds at the end of ninety days' notice; but, inasmuch as some of the bonds we called did not come in, having no use ourselves for the money, we allowed it to remain on deposit in the banks, in some instances for a longer period. It involved no loss to the Government, and thus occurred only while we were waiting for the bonds which had been called to come in.

The CHAIRMAN—As far as this arrangement with Mr. Cooke is concerned, you have never allowed the bonds to commence interest in their favor for longer than three months.

Mr. BOUTWELL—That is as I understand. The settlements have always been made upon that basis.

Mr. BURCHARD—And in the cases where you have allowed the money to remain on deposit longer than three months, the six per cent. interest ceased.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Yes. But the Government was no loser. The interest on the bonds ceased at the expiration of the ninety days' notice. If they were presented the first of December, as a large portion of them were, five per cent. bonds were given in exchange. As a matter of fact, I believe a large amount, about $15,000,000, remained out for some time; and I think all the bonds called have not yet come in. I think an exact computation will show that the reduction of interest to the 1st of last July is sufficient in itself to cover the entire cost of this negotiation, including the payment of five per cent. and six per cent. on the two classes of bonds during the same period of ninety days. In other words, I think the cost of transferring $200,000,000 six per cent. bonds into five percents had been met on the 1st of July by the interest saved, and that from that time forward we pay five per cent. instead of six. The amount saved in the reduction of interest up to the 1st of July covers both the matter of interest and expense.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW OF 1870.

Mr. KERR—Let me ask you one question as a matter of explanation. You have exchanged six per cent. bonds for five per cent. bonds. Now, if the cost of the negotiation was one per cent., would it not take the new bonds just one year to save the cost of that one per cent.?

Mr. BOUTWELL—It would in the same amount, but you will recollect that $65,000,000 was disposed of earlier, and most of it at a cost not exceeding one-quarter of one per cent.

Mr. KERR—That makes no difference, however, since that one per cent. was spent in the subsequent negotiation.

Mr. BOUTWELL—That is true, but the earlier date of the bonds you will see makes the difference then made; the bonds were not paid until long after interest ceased upon them.

Mr. KERR—You spoke a while ago of the additional expense on account of the ninety days' interest being one and a quarter per cent. Was it not one and a half per cent.? Is it not proper that we should consider the additional expense to be the interest on the old six per cent. bonds for three months, rather than on the five per cent. new bonds, because you had sold the new, and therefore had no right to pay interest on the old?

Mr. BOUTWELL—The law required us to pay interest on the old bonds until the expiration of the ninety days' notice. We could not avoid it.

Mr. KERR—That was until the sale.

Mr. BOUTWELL—The law requires us to give ninety days' notice before we can stop interest on any bond outstanding, and, therefore, my opinion is that the proper mode of considering [illegible]

[illegible]

than the credit of our Government is better today than that of any Government in Europe?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Yes; I mean to say that.

Mr. MAYNARD—And that four per cent. American bonds would be worth more than the four per cents of any European country?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Yes. English consols do not sell out of Great Britain.

Mr. MAYNARD—What was the rate of interest of the recent French loan?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Five per cent.; yet our five per cent. bonds sold at par, while the French loan sold at about 84.

Mr. ROBERTS—Do you know at what rate the German loans sold during the war?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Every loan sold below par. Russia negotiated the five per cent. loan at less than 90.

Mr. MAYNARD—The point of my inquiry was whether we had better, perhaps, wait a year or two, until we are in a condition to command better terms than we now can?

Mr. BOUTWELL—I think we have lost by the delay that has already occurred. I think the failure of Congress to pass the first bill proved of great injury to the country.

Mr. MAYNARD—Was not that in consequence of the accidental circumstance of the German war.

Mr. BOUTWELL—We could have negotiated the five per cent. bonds previous to the German war on far better terms than at any period since. We could have disposed of the $300,000,000 five per cent. bonds, and probably have followed with a large amount of four and a half and four per cents.

Mr. MAYNARD—Then your judgment is that we had better dispose of the remaining five per cents now than to wait?

Mr. BOUTWELL—I cannot see why we should pay six per cent. interest when we can get money for five per cent.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Brentano's Bazaar for the Holidays—A Choice Selection of Foreign Literature—Caswell, Hazard & Co.—How a Model Drug-Store is Conducted.

A. Brentano's establishment, No. 33 Union-square, has been for many years the acknowledged head-quarters for current foreign literature. On his well-filled counters one finds the latest issues of all the principal journals and magazines published in the chief cities of Europe. No steamer arrives at this port from the other side of the Atlantic but is freighted with packages for Brentano's. If one would see what the London world has lately been talking about, laughing at, or deliberating over, here is the *Times*, the great thunderer; the *Daily News*, well informed and reliable; the *Telegraph*, dashy and given to sensation; the brilliant *Pall Mall*, and the old conservative *Standard*; *Punch* laughs beside his [illegible] and younger competitors, *Fun* and [illegible]. In magazines, we have the old *Quarterly*, the *Fortnightly Review*, *Blackwood's*, and innumerable other publications, not forgetting the *Saturday Review* and *Spectator*. But it is not to London alone we are thus intimately introduced. The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Journal des Débats*, and all the smaller French journals, serious and comic, illustrated and otherwise, may be found in abundance. We may admire the brilliance and ease of French society, as reflected in its best journals, and detect the sense of [illegible] in the comic publications. From these one can turn to the abstruse speculation [illegible]

[illegible]

STREET OPENINGS AGAIN.

The Commission for Widening Kingsbridge Road—The Difficulties they are In—Fears for Property-Owners at Washington Heights.

Some time ago it may be remembered, an indignation meeting was held by certain residents of Washington Heights, at which the dilatory action of the Commission appointed to widen the King's Bridge road, above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, was severely condemned. The Commissioners, Henry Parsons, J. T. McGowan, and T. J. Crombie, received their appointment about three years ago, and up to the day on which the meeting was held had shown no sign of having done anything. It seems, however, that they had gone so far as to appoint an appraiser of the property to be acquired, and under the gentle stimulus imparted by the indignation meeting and the newspapers they recently came together, and began to inquire what they had to do and how to do it. The first discovery made was that the law did not authorize them to appoint an appraiser. This difficulty might have been met by making the appraiser—Mr. Warren Brady—clerk to the Commission; but for some reason this was not done, and the Commissioners thereupon called for his report, with the intention of using it, leaving the question of compensation for the future to settle. Mr. Brady was not so easily caught. He sent in his report, but with every figure in it expunged—a blank report, in fact. This put the Commissioners in a fix. After three years of official idleness they were left in exactly the same condition as they started in, viz., with nothing. Here they remain at this moment, and are seeking for some way out of their difficulty. They are unable to value the property themselves, nor can they appoint any one to do it for them; and now, it is reported, they have sought the services of B. P. Fairchild, associate of Tweed's real estate agent, and will get him to make the valuations. He is one of the heaviest property-owners on the line of the road, and hence it is supposed he will not decline the task. Of course his name will not appear officially; his work will be recorded as having been done by the Commissioners themselves, nor will any specific charge be made by him as appraiser. But as a large part of the property on which he is to fix the awards is his own, the means from which he might obtain his compensation is easily ascertained.

FLIGHT FROM PRISON.

Another Notorious Scoundrel Again at Liberty—How he Escaped.

From the Rochester (N.Y.) Free Press, Dec. 23.

Edward Shiells, alias Edward Ryan, for a long time quite notorious as a desperado, both in this State and in Eastern New-York, broke jail here Saturday night. The jail was left in its usual secure condition about 9½ o'clock on Saturday evening. The prisoner, with a few others, was confined in the large room in the second story of the jail. The walls are about two feet thick and of solid masonry. The entrance is closed by two doors—the inner one of ¾ inch iron rods set firmly in a frame of boiler iron. The outer door is of solid boiler plate [illegible]

[illegible]

the bin. On further examination, he found that a red squirrel had carried up seven bushels of corn and stored it away in sap buckets. The only way the corn could be carried by the squirrel to the place where it was found was up a post from the bin.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Reports of the Sanitary Officers—Analyses of the Croton Water—Important Mortality Tables.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, reported that out of twenty cases of small-pox reported last week, four were traced to association with cases previously reported, one from a case concealed in Tenth-avenue, which occurred four weeks ago, this making seven concealed cases. Four of the patients were vaccinated during infancy, three were unvaccinated, and in the remaining thirteen cases it was not ascertained whether they had been vaccinated or not.

On motion of Commissioner Barr, permission was granted to Messrs. Kane & Ryan, and other manure contractors, to dump manure on the docks occupied by them during the cold weather, the manure to be removed at any time on fifteen days' notice from the Board. On motion of Dr. Vanderpoel, the manure was ordered to be disinfected with gypsum.

Prof. Chandler, chemist of the Board of Health, sent in a report of the examinations of Croton water made by Assistant Inspector E. M. Walker. The report sets forth that weekly tests have been arranged, which will be reported regularly. The following are the results of the last four examinations, the numbers representing grains in one United States gallon of water. The samples are taken at the hydrant in the School of Mines building, on Fourth-avenue, near Fiftieth-street. The solids are dried at a temperature of 300° Fahrenheit before weighing for the sake of uniformity. The "suspended impurities" are determined by filtering many liters of water, washing the impurities out of the filter with distilled water, removing the water by evaporation, and weighing the dried residue.

One U. S. gallon yields:

	Nov. [illegible]	Nov. [illegible]	Nov. 22	Nov. 30
Inorganic matter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Organic and volatile matter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.117
Total solids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.731
Hardness, carbonate of lime, or its equivalent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.750
Suspended impurities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Appearance in mass—slightly turbid—yellowish green.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report on the work of the different bureaus for the week ending Dec. 21, 1872.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of [illegible] inspections by the Health inspectors.

The vaccinating corps have visited [illegible] families, to whom vaccination was offered, and have performed [illegible] vaccinations, of which 111 were primary and [illegible] secondary. The following is a comparative statement of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PIANO TRADE.

The Holiday Exhibition of Fine Instruments for Present-Making—A Glance at the Warerooms.

So rapid and general a progress has been made by the American people of late years in music that a piano is found at the present time in comparatively every household in the land. No gift can be more pleasing, and New-York has at least the advantage of the warehouses of the great piano-makers.

CHICKERING & SONS.

In their extensive warerooms at No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, every variety of the instrument is found, and the world-wide reputation of the firm is amply sustained by the character of the instruments they make. In their massive grands, ranging in price from $1,000 up, the utmost solidity of frame, sweetness of sound, and delicacy of action are preserved. The overstrung principle is not carried out in their grands for the reason that it is unnecessary, and they assimilate in shape and construction to the famous Erard grands. The square pianos made by the firm are unexcelled in quality of tone, brilliancy, and evenness of scale. They possess a rare and perfect evenness in the graduation of scale, perceptible even by the veriest tyro in music. The hammer-frame in the upright pianos made by the firm is another important improvement introduced by Mr. Chickering. It is in the shape of an arc, allowing greater space for the bass hammers, which naturally are more heavily felted than the rest, giving a greater power and decisiveness of tone. The back plate in the upright pianos is another patent, and one of great worth. It is not cast, but is formed of wrought-iron girders, bolted together and accurately adjusted to the body, defying the cold air drafts which attack the bottom of an upright piano while the upper portion reaches the hot air of the room. The patent double-bearing agraffe, another invention of Mr. Chickering, is used in all the instruments made by the firm. Upright pianos made of ebony and fancy woods are a specialty of the firm, and in the warerooms are to be found instruments suited to all classes of purchasers, and varying in cost from $600 to $2,500.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS.

The warerooms at Steinway Hall are fairly overflowing with instruments of the most elegant and valuable nature. The square pianos, ranging in price from $650 to $1,250, are admirably designed with regard to strength and solidity, and Willie B. Pape, the young English pianist, declared that a Steinway square was fully equal for concert purposes to any English grand piano he had played upon. The excellence of the instrument consists of a peculiar bell-like quality of the treble, with a sustaining power of unusual length of vibration. The extreme development of force is easily attained; and the most tender tone-wave produced with equal facility. Hector Berlioz, one of the greatest pianists, and equally great as a writer, declared that in the Steinway pianos the secret had been found of [illegible]

[illegible]

tallic quality. The wiry sound consequent on contact with the iron frill-plate is wholly avoided, and, in this respect alone, the instrument is a very superior one. The prices of Decker's pianos range from $695 to $950, and intending purchasers who call at their warerooms, No. 33 Union-square, may feel assured of being waited on with all courtesy.

THE STECK PIANOS.

Pianos of excellent character and the best workmanship are to be found in the warerooms of George Steck & Co., No. 25 East Fourteenth-street. The firm, though young, has been especially distinguished for the real value of the instruments they manufacture. Their scale has been the study of Mr. Steck for years, and the instruments possess a sympathetic singing quality of no ordinary character. The musical profession generally entertain a high opinion of the Steck piano, and the best material is used in their construction. They vary in price from $600 to $1,500.

HAINES, BROTHERS.

Haines Brothers, of No. 27 Union-square, have in their warerooms instruments of their own make, warranted by them, and marked at prices ranging from $450 to $1,000. The reputation of the instrument made by Haines Brothers is very good, and the woods used in their construction are of the finest quality.

CALENBERG, VAUPEL & CO.

"The Young America" piano is only to be found in the establishment of Messrs. Calenberg, Vaupel & Co., No. 10 Union-square. It is a unique and worthy little instrument, possessing great brilliancy of tone. They cost from $400 to $900. Messrs. Calenberg, Vaupel & Co. have a piano which also combines a cupboard, wardrobe, book-case, and bed. This unique instrument is valued at $800.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

The "Chambers'" piano, manufactured by the time-honored firm of Thos. H. Chambers & Son, of No. 107 Fourth-avenue, is possessed of many excellencies, the result of the years of experience spent in the manufacture of pianos by Mr. Chambers. They cost from $450 to $1,000.

C. RAVEN & CO.

In Raven & Co.'s manufactory, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-street, reliable and full-toned instruments can be purchased. The firm does chiefly a wholesale business, and at retail its instruments cost from $375 to $1,700.

MERRELL & CO.

Merrell & Co., of No. 8 Union-Square, have an immense number of fine instruments to rent at reasonable rates.

The Election Frauds in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 23.

In the count of Ward Two there were more names checked on the voting list than there were ballots found in the box, but the return of the ward officers, sworn to by them, made it appear there were 302 more votes cast than the Committee were able to find in the box containing the ballots. A rumor has been started that a new election will be claimed for Ward Two, and that the election will be contested because the number of check marks is in excess of the number of ballots. We sincerely hope the ward officers of Ward Two will make this issue and bring the matter into Court. We hope they will not shrink from this defense of their "irregularities." It will be a novel contest unprecedented in our local history. It is possible, if the officer detailed to bring the marking lists to City Hall had delayed a little longer, that the number of names checked would have equaled the number of votes returned. [illegible]

LYNCH LAW.

Results of the Plot to Avenge Duryea's Death—Simmons in Bellevue Hospital.

Beyond the facts given in the report in yesterday's TIMES, very little appeared to be known in relation to the plot to lynch John E. Simmons, the murderer of Duryea. It was ascertained that some forty men, the majority intimate personal friends of Duryea, were concerned in the plot. By the original plan, the attack on the Park Hospital was to have been made at midnight on Sunday, but probably on account of the extreme cold as much as anything else, a postponement for twenty-four hours was decided on. The programme was for a number of the conspirators to enter the hospital quietly, and first securing and gagging the attendants and wardens, so as to prevent any alarm, to drag Simmons from his bed and [illegible] about him. At a late hour on Sunday night the conspiracy became known to the Police, and [illegible] immediately took measures to prevent its execution. The hospital was guarded on Monday night by Police in citizens' clothes, and, as stated yesterday, Simmons was safely removed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where he now occupies a room secure from the vengeance of the mob and guarded night and day by two policemen. The Police are very reticent on the subject, but it is understood that efforts are being made to bring the conspirators to justice. As yet no names can be ascertained.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

[illegible]—A Well-known New-York Woman Drowned.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Monday night, a team of horses attached to a coach belonging to Tilton & Jamison, No. [illegible] West Twenty-ninth-street, New-York, took fright at the intersection of Fulton-street and Myrtle-avenue. The horses ran at full speed down Washington-street, throwing the driver, Wm. Gallagher, from his box with such force that he was hurled against the curbstone, sustaining severe bruises. The only occupant of the coach now was a Mrs. C. H. Adams, of No. [illegible] West Twelfth-street, New-York, who is well known in certain circles. Her screams could be distinctly heard above the clatter of hoofs and wheels, but the few who were abroad at that hour were powerless to afford her any assistance. The horses continued their wild flight to the foot of Washington-street, and plunged from the dock into the East River. Mrs. Adams was drowned. An hour afterward her body was recovered, by breaking in the side of the carriage while it was still in the water. One of the horses was also drowned, and the other died shortly after being brought out from the effects of its chilling bath. The body of Mrs. Adams was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house. She was richly dressed and adorned with the [illegible] of jewelry characteristic of the tastes of women in her sphere of life. The unfortunate woman had been spending the evening with a person known in political circles in Brooklyn, and it is said drank too freely. The horses and coach were valued at $[illegible]. It is said that the driver was intoxicated.

The Stokes Trial—Testimony of the Employes of the Hotel.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., was resumed yesterday before Judge Boardman in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. John T. Redmond was recalled and testified to having seen Stokes fire the fatal shot, and also to having heard Fisk say when Stokes was brought before him after the occurrence, "That is Stokes." He did not hear anything more, though he was near enough to have heard it if it was spoken. Miss Grace Hall, who found the pistol in the sofa of the Grand Central Hotel, testified to that fact. The pistol was shown her, but she was unable to swear to its identity. Mr. S. F. Crocker, a clerk in the hotel, stated that he heard the discharge of the pistol, and heard Hart accuse Stokes of having fired it. On cross-examination the witness admitted having been a friend of Fisk for fifteen years, and might have said that "Stokes must be convicted." The pistol and bullets were produced, and the former Mr. Crocker identified as the one he received from the parlor-man. The bullets he could not recognize; one was flattened as if it had struck against some hard object, and the other had its original shape.

Peter Coughlan, fireman at the Grand Central Hotel, corroborated the testimony of Hart and Redmond, except that he stated that there were four persons helping Fisk upstairs, while Patrick Hart testified that he was the only person who assisted him. Hollis L. Powers, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, said that he heard Hart accuse Stokes of the shooting, and afterward was present when Fisk said to Stokes, "That is the man; take him away." Coroner Young identified the pistol and bullets, which he received [illegible] from Capt. Byrne. Capt. Byrne, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that the pistol was handed to him by Crocker, and not by Powers, as was stated in the evidence. Officer McAdam gave evidence as to the arrest, and testimony was also given by Henry Powers, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Stenographers in Justices' Courts—A Curious Case.

Joseph Stinart, interpreter and "stenographer" of the Seventh District Court, was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions for obtaining money under false pretenses and acquitted. Through the influence of William E. McCabe, a man named George B. Lenart, whom neither Justice Maguire nor any of the attachés of the Court ever saw, was appointed stenographer, with the understanding that Stinart, who was unable, however, to write short-hand, should perform the duties of that office. Stinart, on being told that Lenart was about to leave the City, obtained through McCabe an assignment of the salary due from May 8, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, amounting to $[illegible], and received a warrant from Controller Connolly for that sum, which was duly cashed. Lenart was said, at the trial, to be a myth, though McCabe testified that he was then at Tarboro, N. C., and had formerly been an army sutler. Stinart having acted as official reporter in Justice Maguire's Court during the period referred to, Recorder Hackett directed the jury to acquit the prisoner.

The Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum Homicide—Farrell Discharged.

Thomas Farrell, charged with homicide, was yesterday set at liberty on his own recognizance by Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions. The District-Attorney said he had examined the indictments carefully, and found that one of the witnesses, Condon, was dead; and, even if he were alive, a conviction could hardly follow, as the evidence would come from persons who were not in their right mind. Under these circumstances he consented that Farrell should be discharged on his own recognizance.

Recorder Hackett, in discharging the prisoner, said he thought the District-Attorney ought to instruct Grand Juries on the question of the degrees of homicide they could indict for. The newspapers were full of cases of persons being accused of murder, when they were nothing but manslaughter, arising, perhaps, from drunken brawls. In the majority of cases where the indictments were for murder, they were really only felonious assaults. Farrell was then discharged.

Christmas Eve at the Fancy-Stores.

If the generosity of our citizens could be gauged alone by the number of the Christmas presents they purchased yesterday, their claims to being the most liberal people under the sun would remain unchallenged for the rest of their existence. The crowds which thronged the stores where articles of vertu and appropriate offerings were to be found gave out the appearance of a vast national exposition of fine arts and festival luxuries, and to the people themselves the unaccustomed air of connoisseurs and art critics. Ball & Black's, the jewelers, and other up-town establishments, were thronged throughout the day. A large proportion of the visitors and purchasers were ladies. The sales at all of these establishments were enormous, and far exceeded the Christmas season of any previous years. The great competition existing in the City accounts for the increased sales, and the reduction of prices at all establishments had the welcome effect of causing the selection of gifts to show a vast improvement in the good taste and discrimination of the purchasers. If so much can be said of Broadway, what shall be written of the appearance of Maiden-lane on Christmas Eve, where tradition has told the public that presentation articles are to be purchased cheaper than at any place in the Union. The merchants in the Lane evidently had studied the wants of their customers, and the fund of curious and tempting luxuries they offered to them was simply marvelous in their diversity. The toys for children and the ornamental trinkets for those of larger growth reflected as much credit on the heads of the vendors as they did upon the warm hearts of the buyers. All over the City there was a tremendous run upon bronzes, real and imitation. Bronze clocks, bronze sideboard ornaments and bronze statuettes met the eye everywhere. The imitation bronzes were so skillfully manufactured, and of such tasteful designs, that they required an exceedingly sharp eye to detect their real value, and the [illegible] articles—such as clocks, mounted on handsome pedestals of black marble, with side pieces of real bronze—showed a wonderful fecundity in invention and artistic taste. It is difficult to tell which works of art, the real or imitation, sold best, but more than one store was obliged to close earlier than was intended, on account of their inability to meet the demand upon their stock. The majority of the emporiums on the [illegible] remained open last night until [illegible] o'clock, and, though their [illegible] were generally disposed of during the day, the hours in which they secured the aid of [illegible] the brilliancy of their wares [illegible] of quicker sales.

THE RING TRIALS.

The Indictment Against Hugh Smith Quashed—Recorder Hackett's Opinion.

The indictment against Hugh Smith, who was jointly indicted with William M. Tweed, Elbert B. Woodward, J. Watson, Peter B. Sweeny, and James M. Sweeny, for conspiracy to defraud, was quashed, yesterday, by a decision of Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions. In this decision the Recorder says that the indictment in question was found Feb. 10, 1871, at what is termed the extended November Term of 1871. During the ten months following, no action was taken upon it by the prosecution, nor were the defendants called upon to plead. At the last November Term of this Court, the defendant, Hugh Smith, on his own volition, moved to quash the indictment. During the argument upon the motion, the Supreme Court, Justices Ingraham, Brady, and Leonard concurring, decided that the November Term of 1871 was illegally extended into the subsequent months. Recorder Hackett considers himself to be bound by that decision. It is true that this indictment, in point of fact, was found after an act of the Legislature had sought to legalize the extension; but the minutes of the Grand Jury show that the proceedings had preliminary to the date at which the indictment was brought into Court, were within the scope of the decision by the Supreme Court. It was not, therefore, necessary to consider or decide the question whether any statute could impart legality to an existing illegality, by which the rights of personal liberty were affected. On this ground the indictment must be quashed. But, besides that, the indictment is framed as if for a conspiracy, and the defendant is charged with having conspired with five others. It is admitted that the alleged conspiracy does not come within those conspiracies which are expressly defined and limited within the Revised Statutes, but is framed under chapter 219 of the Session laws of 1868. The Revised Statutes declare that no conspiracies other than those therein enumerated could be punished criminally. With these provisions in force, some statute must expressly create some newer conspiracies. The statute of 1868 does not do. Recorder Hackett says he has no doubt that the allegations in the indictment against several other of the co-defendants, when the allegations are substantiated by evidence, will make out a gross cheat at common law, but he has vainly searched the pleading to find a single overt act against Smith as done by him. Nothing is better settled among elementary principles than that when you charge a man with cheating or defrauding, the pleader must set out in the indictment an intelligible story against him. Such a story does appear, connecting together several of the co-defendants, but not this defendant. The indictment reads as if the pleader had set out to connect the defendant, Smith, with the overt acts of the others, but had failed properly to implead him with them, and then had forgotten to strike out the defendant's name from the preliminary and summing-up portions of the indictment. Even had the indictment been intended for a conspiracy, under subdivision No. 6 of the conspiracy section of the Revised Statutes this difficulty would be increased, because the conspiracy is for doing a lawful act by unlawful means, in which class of conspiracies the means must be distinctly charged against a defendant. If this defendant has committed any offense, it is deeply to be regretted that jurisdictional mistakes and slovenly pleading should delay prosecutions. Recorder Hackett thus concludes: But my duty is too plain to be avoided; and, indeed, it is better to condemn a faulty pleading, on motion, than after trial, because such a course saves time and expense, and allows the people to remedy the defects of one indictment by preparing another and better one. Let an order be entered quashing the indictment as against the defendant, Hugh Smith, upon both the grounds I have stated.

Consecration of St. Thomas Chapel.

This chapel, located on Sixtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was consecrated, by Bishop Potter, on Saturday, St. Thomas' day, Dec. 21. The services were exceedingly impressive. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, his text being the exclamation of the incredulous Apostle: "My Lord and my God." The attendance both of clergy and laity was large. This chapel is admirably located, and is not intended to be a poor church for poor people, but an attractive and well-appointed sanctuary for all, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, who may seek the consolations of the Gospel. It has cost about $[illegible], and is paid for to the uttermost farthing, and is to be forever free. The chief credit of this good work belongs to the St. Thomas Association, a guild of the parish church of which the rector is counselor. Some of the most earnest laymen of the City are members of this Association. It should be added that very large and noble subscriptions were made by members of St. Thomas Parish not belonging to the Association.

Masonic Elections.

The following named were elected and installed, last evening, as officers of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. [illegible], of this City, for the year 1873: Geo. H. Raymond, Master; C. Francis [illegible], S. W.; Wm. T. Walters, J. W.; Wm. G. Grant, Jr., Treasurer; Wm. E. Crofts, Secretary.

The election for officers in Worth Lodge, No. 210, F. and A. M., resulted as follows: A. H. Brunig, M.; Geo. W. Connor, S. W.; J. [illegible], J. W.; A. Jenks, T.; E. J. [illegible], Secretary; J. F. [illegible], S. D.; P. Hoyne, J. D.; E. J. L. [illegible], M. C.; W. H. [illegible], [illegible], and A. J. Allaire, Trustees; W. W. [illegible], Tiler.

Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George Redmond, for assault and battery, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; William Johnson, for grand larceny, and Thomas Reilly, for burglary, to two and a half years each, and Maurice Cortege, for forgery, to four and a half years.

A Funeral Postponed While the Doctors Quarrel Over the Corpse.

On Monday afternoon a large number of mourners and sympathizing friends gathered at the residence of Mrs. Brady, Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, Manhattanville, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ann Brady, who died on Saturday, of puerperal fever. After waiting two or three hours, they were requested to disperse in consequence of the refusal of the Board of Health to grant a burial permit. Some forty carriages which had been hired for the occasion, were necessarily returned. It appeared that when the deceased was first taken ill, Dr. Frothingham, who had been summoned, fearing lest he should convey the fever to others of his patients, turned the case over to Dr. Bronson, who, in the certificate of death, declared that the patient had been neglected by Dr. Frothingham, and the Board of Health refused to grant a permit and notified the Coroner. The latter exculpates Dr. Frothingham and censures Dr. Bronson, and the funeral will take place this afternoon.

The Occupation of San Juan.

From the Olympia (W. T.) Courier, Dec. 10.

Gov. E. P. Ferry received a dispatch yesterday, from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, stating that by the withdrawal of the British forces from San Juan and other small islands adjacent that have been in dispute between England and the United States, these islands have passed into the peaceable possession of the American authorities. The Governor will take immediate steps to re-establish civil authority on those islands, and we understand will proceed to San Juan in person in a few days. This will be good news to the settlers on those islands, and the settlement of the dispute and re-establishment of civil authority will give a certainty and security to the inhabitants of those islands that they have not heretofore enjoyed, and the change will be perceptible in an increase of both business and population.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 24—11 A. M.—Consols opened at [illegible] for money, and [illegible] for the account. United States [illegible] Bonds, [illegible]; [illegible]; new 5s, [illegible]. Erie Railway Shares, [illegible].

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, [illegible].

[illegible] P. M.—Consols and American securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, [illegible].

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Rentes opened at [illegible], and closed at [illegible].

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24.—United States 5-20 Bonds, [illegible] for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady: Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, [illegible]. The sales of the day are estimated at [illegible] bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including [illegible] bales for speculation and export. There were no shipments of Cotton from Bombay for this port during the [illegible].

[illegible] P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. [illegible] per cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

[illegible] P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including [illegible] for export and speculation. [illegible] The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

Evening.—[illegible]

LONDON, Dec. 24—Evening.—[illegible]

ANTWERP, Dec. 24.—Petroleum, [illegible] for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 24.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2½ TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York for the month of November have just been rendered, and we are now enabled to bring forward our own summary for eleven months of the Calendar Year, Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1872, as compared with the corresponding months of 1871.

The Import entries at New-York for November, 1872, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	November, 1872.	November, 1871.
Dutiable goods, direct	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Dutiable goods, bonded	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free goods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total November entries	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The amount of Goods of the previous Importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $[illegible], or $[illegible] more than went into Bond; so that the total value of Goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $[illegible], upon which the Customs paid are $[illegible], or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods,) of [illegible] ₩ cent. The total value of Goods marketed in November, 1871, was $[illegible],733,341, and the average Tariff thereon 40 ₩ cent., or $9,355,044.

There was entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $[illegible], against $[illegible] in November last year.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the eleven months of the Calendar Years 1872 and 1871 is as follows; the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1872. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1871. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Total entries	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total marketed	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Customs [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average tariff	[illegible] ₩ cent.	41 ₩ cent.

Of the Goods marketed in the eleven months, the value of $[illegible] was in articles free of duty, including $[illegible] Tea and Coffee entered in Bond previous to July 1 and withdrawn during that month, under the Free Tariff for consumption. For the corresponding eleven months of 1871, the Free Goods marketed amounted to $[illegible].

The amount of foreign Specie not included in the above, entered during the eleven months is $[illegible], against $[illegible] the previous year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign Goods for the eleven months are as follows:

January	$[illegible]	July	$7,351,1[illegible]
February	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	October	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	November	7,374,1[illegible]
June	[illegible]		

Total New-York duties collected $[illegible]

The Export Clearances for New-York for the month of November were as follows:

	November, 1872.	November, 1871.
Domestic produce	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Foreign re-exports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total November clearances	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The exports of all descriptions for the eleven months of the Calendar Year compare as follows:

	1872. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1871. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Domestic produce	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Foreign re-exports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total eleven months	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The Foreign Merchandise marketed in New-York for the first five months of the new Fiscal Year, including the Teas and Coffee taken out of Bond as free Goods in July, (as above noted,) amounts to the unprecedented total of $[illegible], an excess over the large sum marketed in the corresponding five months last year of $[illegible], as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

Five months.	1872.	1871.
July	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Excess over 1871		$[illegible]

The Customs paid on the above, owing to the enlarged Free list, amounted to less by $[illegible] than on the smaller total last year, to wit:

Customs, five months, 1872	$[illegible]
Customs, five months, 1871	[illegible]
Decrease of Customs	$[illegible]

Gold was slightly lower today, standing at 111⅜@111½ all day long. Loans of Gold cost 2 to 5 ₩ cent. interest for carrying, with exceptions free of charge.

Sterling Exchange was in the same condition as yesterday, and quoted 109¼@109½ for prime sixty-day bills. Some further lots of borrowed Sterling depressed the market during the forenoon, but had disappeared before the close. There is corresponding firmness in the rates for demand drafts at 110[illegible]@110[illegible], and this led to the packing of $500,000 Gold Coin for shipment to-morrow.

The loan market was still more or less stringent, with a bonus in addition to 7 ₩ cent. interest. In the morning this bonus was 1-16 ₩ cent., but later only 1-32 ₩ cent., in each case covering the two days to Thursday.

The speculation in Stocks was on a moderate scale, the brokers observing the noisy festivities peculiar to them on the day before Christmas with as much vigor as ever. A rise of one ₩ cent. in New-York Central was the most conspicuous change down to the middle of the day; and from this point, [illegible], it fell off again a half ₩ cent. The Western Union movement is weaker by one ₩ cent. for the day, and the same is true of Pacific Mail. The others, including Erie, fluctuated within narrow limits; except Harlem, which rose from 114@116¼, and fell back to 115@115. The closing prices were about a half below the best made in the rest of the speculative list; and the market closed at 3 P. M. amid appropriate dullness.

The Public Funds were firm, with the 1867s, the Sixes of 1881, and Currency Sixes advancing. In State and Pacific Railroad Bonds, little or nothing done.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 24.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills on London, 60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-west Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., and Indiana Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-west Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

The Union Dime Savings Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 20.

The Central National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Broadway Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Twelve ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Mechanics' Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Grocers' Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $[illegible].

The January coupon of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company's first mortgage land grant bonds will be paid at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE [illegible] COMPANY, [illegible]

WILLIAMS & [illegible],
No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. [illegible] PER CENT. [illegible] BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is about completed. Its [illegible] of business is [illegible], [illegible] the completed portions will reach this year nearly $1,000,000, without mineral or through business, from which its revenues as a completed road will be largely derived. Coal mining, iron furnaces, rolling-mills and manufactories of all kinds will soon crowd its whole line; while the producing West and manufacturing East are eagerly awaiting the opening of this new Trunk Line, which is destined to have so important an influence upon the transportation of their products.

The FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, [illegible] and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par—the price today being [illegible], with coupon on due Jan. 1. of 3 per cent., gold.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by them. Their market price today is 92 to 92½, also with a 3 per cent. gold coupon on, due January 1. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

The CHESAPEAKE and OHIO, the CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable Investment Securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the coming year, pay off in gold another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

TO GUARDIANS AND EXECUTORS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY—Capital, $1,000,000—are offering First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, guaranteed by themselves, at par and accrued interest. Every bond is secured by Real Estate of double value, appraised under the most stringent rules, and approved by the following Executive Committee: [illegible], JOHN D. MAXWELL, CHARLES BUTLER, SAMUEL WILLETS, EUGENE KELLY, PETER McMARTIN, WM. REMSEN, and HENRY F. [illegible].

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances; every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by [illegible], J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—[illegible] vs. Richards et al.; [illegible] Jenkins vs. [illegible]; [illegible] vs. Green, Controller; [illegible] vs. Green, Controller; [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by [illegible], J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible], Devlin vs. De Lacy; [illegible], Kemping vs. O'Brien.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 24.

By Judge Leonard.

Mitchell vs. Smith et al.; let all the mortgaged premises be sold, and the plaintiff's mortgages, with costs, taxes, assessments, be paid, the proceeds and the surplus to be deposited to the credit of the action, with the Union Trust Company.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 24.

By Judge Larremore.

In re petition of James Morgan; application granted.

Johnson vs. Vanderlip; motion granted.

Bender vs. Gerson; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Pitts vs. Pitts; [illegible] ordered.

Doscher vs. Schwartz; order settled.

Elliot vs. Richards; reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—[illegible].

By Judge Robinson.

Christy vs. Libby; findings filed.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The following decisions have been handed down:

Judgment affirmed with costs—Bacon vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Cook vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Wallace vs. [illegible]; Hughes vs. Bellinghurst; People ex rel. City of Rochester vs. Briggs; [illegible]

Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event—[illegible] vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; Carpenter vs. Blake; Rowley vs. Woodruff.

Judgments reversed except as to one penalty and affirmed as to one penalty, &c.—Foot vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Morris vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Smith vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Order affirmed and judgment modified, &c.—Graham vs. [illegible].

Order affirmed with costs—Erickson vs. Quinn.

Appeal dismissed [illegible]—Dobbs vs. Dobbs.

Motion granted and remittitur amended—Bullis vs. [illegible].

Motion denied, with $10 costs—Abernethy vs. [illegible].

Appeal from judgment dismissed without costs—[illegible].

Motion to dismiss appeal from order denied, with $10 costs—[illegible].

Motion to correct remittitur denied—People ex rel. Peterson vs. Dayton; People ex rel. Mills vs. Dayton.

Motion denied without costs—Ellis vs. Albany City Insurance Company.

Appeal dismissed, without costs—Coleman vs. Dickson.

The Court adjourned sine die.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Cotton in moderate demand; Low Middling, [illegible]; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible]; exports to the Continent, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; last evening, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; last evening, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 87,[illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 24.—Cotton quiet; Middlings, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 24.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 17½c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cooper, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, tcs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Molasses, (N. O.) bbls.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oil, bbls.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, this forenoon, were as follows:

By the ship [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] bags Cotton, [illegible] bales Hides, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] bbls. Tobacco, [illegible] bbls. Oil, [illegible] casks Sperm-oil, [illegible] bbls. Seal-oil, [illegible] casks Stearine, [illegible] Staves, [illegible] tcs. Tobacco, [illegible] casks Scrap Steel, [illegible] boxes Roots, [illegible] logs Cedar, [illegible] tcs. Lard, [illegible] bags Shin-bones, [illegible] lbs. Horn Pith, [illegible] bags Seed, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Manhattan, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] Otter, [illegible] 11 pkgs. Furs, [illegible] sacks Ore, 22,500 bushels Wheat, [illegible]

By the ship Sirius, for Bremen—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship City of Quebec, for London—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bags Oil-cake, [illegible] bbls. Oil-cake, 100 bbls. Rosin, [illegible] Staves.

By the bark [illegible], for London—[illegible] bags Oil-cake, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] casks Stearine.

By the schooner [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] Staves, 700 bbls. Naphtha, [illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner [illegible], for Constantinople—1,300 bbls. Alcohol.

By the ship [illegible], for Falmouth—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark [illegible], for Cork and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the ship [illegible], for London—[illegible] bales Oil-cake, [illegible] bbls. [illegible], [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bags Shin-bones, [illegible] pkgs. Machinery, [illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 1,800 Staves.

CANDLES—[illegible] including Adamantine, [illegible] ounces, at 20c.; Paraffine, [illegible]; [illegible]; Stearine, 28c.@29c.

CEMENT—[illegible] bbl.

COCOA—[illegible] quoted at [illegible]; Caracas, [illegible]; Guayaquil, [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been in fair request and quoted firm, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $[illegible]; House do. [illegible]; Anthracite, [illegible] ₩ ton. The auction sale of Scranton is announced for Friday, Dec. 27.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but inactive, since our last; [illegible] bags Rio, by the [illegible], very choice, sold at [illegible] ₩ lb. The stock of Rio and Santos at all the leading ports this morning was [illegible] bags, including, at Galveston, [illegible] bags; New-Orleans, [illegible] bags; Mobile, [illegible] bags; Savannah, [illegible] bags; Baltimore, [illegible] bags; New-York, [illegible] bags.

COTTON—Has been comparatively quiet for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations; sales, [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to spinners. For forward delivery, the dealings have been [illegible] at [illegible] ₩ lb. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bales [illegible] today, basis of Low Middling, with Deliveries [illegible] January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]. The receipts at this port today were 3,471 bales, including [illegible] bales from Charleston, [illegible] bales from New-Orleans. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were [illegible] bales, and thus far this week [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales same time last week. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive at old prices.

HEMP—Has been more active on the basis of previous quotations; sales, [illegible] bales Manila, ex South-ern Cross, on private terms; [illegible] bales Jute Butts [illegible]. We quote: American, $120@$125 [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been firm and in demand, with sales reported of 170 bbls. at [illegible]. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible] Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet and [illegible]

OIL-CAKE—[illegible]

OILS—Business has been generally very dull, but prices have been [illegible]

PETROLEUM—The market has been ruling very dull and entirely nominal; Crude, in bulk, [illegible]; Refined, [illegible]; Naphtha, [illegible]; in Philadelphia, Refined [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull for early delivery at about previous figures, with sales reported of [illegible] bbls. New Mess at $12 75; 100 bbls. Old Mess at $12 [illegible]; 50 bbls. Clear Pork at $14 [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. ordinary Mess at $11 87½, and 50 bbls. Extra [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] for early delivery, with values, however, quoted about as before. Sales, [illegible] tcs. New Western Steam at [illegible]; [illegible] tcs. Kettle, [illegible]; [illegible] tcs. City No. 1 at [illegible] ₩ lb. For forward delivery, business has been quite active, prices opening weak, but closing with more steadiness. Sales, [illegible] tcs. [illegible] January delivery, at [illegible]; [illegible] tcs. Refined, February, on private terms; [illegible] tcs. Western Steam, December, at [illegible]; [illegible] tcs. do., January, on private terms, with [illegible] asked and [illegible] bid; 1,000 tcs. do., February, [illegible], which was the general asking rate; 2,500 tcs. do., March, at 8⅛c.; 750 tcs. do., April, at [illegible]; and [illegible] tcs. do., same month, at [illegible], in extreme figure.... Beef products dull, within the former range.... [illegible] Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as previously reported.

RICE—Has been in light request, yet steady, with Carolina quoted at $[illegible], the latter rate for choice; Patna, $[illegible]; Rangoon, $[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been firm, but without notable activity; [illegible] stock continues scarce. We quote: Liverpool Ground at $1 [illegible]; Liverpool Fine, $2 [illegible] ₩ sack, from store; Turk's Island at [illegible] ₩ bushel; Syracuse at $1 [illegible]; Factory Filled, [illegible]; Bulk, [illegible]; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull at [illegible] gold, for Crude, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, [illegible] bags sold at $2 52½, gold, [illegible] days; market steady; other kinds quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Have been quite dull throughout, within the previous nominal range as to values.

SKINS—Have been comparatively quiet, but quoted firm, including Honduras Deer, 65c.; Guatemala, [illegible]; Chagres, 70c.; Campeachy, [illegible]; [illegible]; San Juan, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; Porto Cabello, [illegible]; Angostura, 55c.; Para, [illegible]; Southern and Texas, [illegible], currency, ₩ lb. Arrivals are promptly marketed at the current figures. Tampico Goat, [illegible]; Matamoras, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible], gold; Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; Payta, [illegible]; Curacoa, [illegible]; Bogota, [illegible]; Cape, [illegible]; Madras, each, [illegible]; Patna, [illegible]; E. I. Tanned Goat, [illegible]; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 70c.@75c., currency, ₩ lb.

SOAP—Has been in slack demand, with Castile quoted at [illegible]; Colgate's Pale, [illegible]; Family [illegible], and No. 1 at [illegible] ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There has been more inquiry for prime stock at comparatively firm prices; sales, [illegible] hhds. prime City at [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. Western at [illegible]; and [illegible] lbs. Western, in lots, at [illegible] ₩ lb. Stearine inactive and unchanged.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been dull, but steady; [illegible] hhds. sold at [illegible] ₩ lb.... Seed Leaf has been in light demand, with sales reported of only [illegible] cases 1871 Connecticut at [illegible]; 40 cases Ohio at [illegible], and [illegible] cases 1870 Sundries at [illegible] ₩ lb.... Of Havana 200 bales sold at $1 [illegible] ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been sold to the extent of [illegible] bbls. at [illegible], and [illegible] bbls. at [illegible], closing firmly at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market since our last, in the way of berth freights, has been the active movement in Grain for Liverpool at steady rates. Other kinds of produce were offered moderately. The chartering business was limited on the basis of about previous figures. Vessels for the Petroleum, Provision, and Cotton trades were in some request.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements have been, by sail, [illegible] bushels Grain at [illegible] ₩ bushel; and by steam, [illegible] bushels do. at [illegible], and [illegible] boxes Bacon at [illegible]. And two British ships, 1,274 and 1,[illegible] tons, [illegible] on the berth. Also, a British bark, [illegible] tons, (now at Tybee,) with a full cargo of Cotton, from Charleston, at [illegible], privilege of the Continent at [illegible].... For London, by sail, [illegible] bbls. Flour at [illegible] ₩ bbl.... For Cork and orders a British bark, [illegible] tons, with about [illegible] bbls. Naphtha from Philadelphia, at [illegible] to the United Kingdom, and [illegible] to the Continent.... For the Continent, direct, a Norwegian bark, [illegible] tons, with equal to about [illegible] bbls. Petroleum, on the basis of [illegible] ₩ bbl., with other options at proportionate figures.... For a Continental port, direct, the British steam-ship Burling, [illegible] tons, net, (to arrive,) hence with a full cargo of provisions, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 750 tcs. Lard at [illegible], and [illegible] pkgs. Heavy Goods at [illegible] ₩ ton.... For the West coast of South America, a ship, [illegible] tons, with Lumber, reported from Burrard Inlet, on private terms.... For Australia, a ship, 1,000 tons, with Lumber, reported from [illegible], also on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—Cattle—There were no receipts this morning and no official report of arrivals, although private advices say that [illegible] cars are on the road. The receipts so far this week have been only 450 head, or [illegible] cars, against 191 cars for the same time last week. Notwithstanding the light receipts the supply is greatly in excess of the demand, there being [illegible] cars remaining over from last week in the yards. Buyers are out of the market, and nearly all experienced heavy losses on last week's shipments, some to the extent of [illegible], and in the present overstocked condition of the Western markets and the low prices prevailing, they would rather lose [illegible]. The only sales were the sales of [illegible] Cherokee Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs., at $[illegible]; [illegible] Missouri Steers, averaging 1,104 lbs., at $[illegible]; [illegible], averaging 1,500 lbs., at $5 [illegible]. Sheep [illegible]. The receipts today were 1,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,600 head, against a like number for the same time last week. The market [illegible]. Hogs—The receipts today were 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,600 head, against [illegible] for the same time last week. The market [illegible] active at from $[illegible], with [illegible] shipments to a great extent. Sales yesterday afternoon of [illegible] Ohio and Indiana Hogs, [illegible] from 140 lbs. to 357 lbs., at $[illegible]. Sales this morning of 1,300 Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 200 lbs. to 2[illegible] lbs., at $[illegible].

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher but irregular; No. 1 Spring, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Spring, $1 [illegible] cash or December, $1 [illegible] January; No. 3 Spring, $1 [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible], spot; [illegible], January; Rejected, [illegible]. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, [illegible]; Rejected, 21c. Rye firmer and higher; No. 2, [illegible]. [illegible] Barley quiet and weak; [illegible]. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominally $[illegible] spot; offered at $11 [illegible]. Lard steady at 7c. cash. Green Meats—Shoulders sold at [illegible]; Hams, [illegible] for [illegible] averages. Dressed Hogs quiet at $4 [illegible]. Whisky steady at [illegible]. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley.

[illegible], N. Y., Dec. 24.—Wheat steady at the following prices: No. 2 Amber State, $1 [illegible]; [illegible]; No. 2 White State, $1 [illegible]; [illegible] Extra do., $2 [illegible]; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 [illegible]; extra do., $2 [illegible]; No. 2 White Canada, $1 [illegible], and No. 1 do., $2 [illegible]. Rye quiet and steady; Western nominal at [illegible]. Corn dull but firm; Western [illegible] at 60c.@[illegible]; round Yellow, 75c. Barley dull at the following range: No. 2 Chicago [illegible]; No. 2 Canada, [illegible]; No. 1 Two-rowed State, 75c.; [illegible]; [illegible] Six-rowed State, [illegible]; Bay of Quinte, [illegible]; Upper Lake and Quinte, $1 [illegible]; [illegible] Two-rowed State Barley at $1 [illegible]; [illegible] and time. Oats very dull; No. 2 Chicago, [illegible]; No. 1 State Mixed, 50c.; White State, [illegible]; No. 2 Western, 50c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged; small business. Wheat—[illegible] holders firm; millers are out of the market; small sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible]; No. 3 Fall, $1 [illegible]. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible] in East St. Louis on the track. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 26c. in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye—No sales. Whisky firm at 90c. Pork dull and nominal. Dry-salted meats in fair demand for future delivery; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible], January. Bacon—No sales. Lard dull and nominal. Live Hogs nominal—Packers are out of the market; quoted $3 [illegible]@$3 [illegible]. Cattle unchanged at $[illegible] fair to extra. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—Lake Imports—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 [illegible]; Bakers', $7 [illegible]; Amber, $8 [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Wheat advancing; sales of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, in small lots, at $[illegible]; Corn steady; sales of 8,000 bushels No. 2 at [illegible], and [illegible] do. High Mixed Toledo at [illegible]. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 1 Toledo, 42c. Barley quiet; sales of [illegible] bushels Two-rowed State on the track at 75c.; sales of 2,000 bushels Western [illegible]; Canada quoted at [illegible]. Barley Malt quiet; Prime Winter Western, $1 [illegible]; Canada, $1 [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—Flour in fair demand and higher at $7 [illegible]. Wheat in good demand and firm at $1 [illegible]. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 85c. Barley steady. Pork nominal; $11 [illegible] asked. Lard quiet and steady; Steam, 7c.@7¼c.; Kettle, 7½c.@7¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Jobbing sales of Shoulders at 4½c. for old; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Green Meats quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs firm at $[illegible], mostly at $[illegible]. Whisky steady at 86c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 24.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 [illegible]; No. 3 do., $1 [illegible]; Extra White Michigan, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 do., $1 [illegible]; Amber Michigan, December, $1 [illegible]; January, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Red, $1 [illegible]. Corn dull; High Mixed new, [illegible]; Low Mixed new, [illegible]. Oats dull; No. 2, [illegible]. Dressed Hogs, $4 [illegible]@$4 50. Receipts—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Flour dull but unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $[illegible] for No. 1 Spring, $[illegible] for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, and $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 2,000 bushels of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]. Corn dull; sales, two cars at 60c. Barley held at $[illegible] for prime Canada. Corn-meal sold at $1 [illegible] for Bolted, and $1 [illegible] for Unbolted ₩ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $[illegible]; Shipstuffs, $[illegible]; and Middlings, $[illegible]. Railroad Freights—Flour, [illegible] to Philadelphia, [illegible]; to Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, [illegible]; and to Albany, [illegible].

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24.—Flour unchanged. Grain unchanged. Live Hogs steady, with a fair demand for heavy grades, at $[illegible]; receipts, 4,800. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 86c. The facilities for transportation continue limited, and shipments on orders are confined to only one or two southern outlets.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 [illegible]; No. 2, $1 [illegible]. Oats firm; No. 2 at 26c. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]. Rye excited and higher; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 71c. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Barley. Shipments none.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24.—Flour steady. Wheat very strong; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Red, $1 [illegible]. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Petroleum quiet and steady; Standard White, [illegible]; Prime do., [illegible] in car lots.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 24.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 56c. Rosin quiet at $2 [illegible] for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $4 [illegible] for Yellow Dip, and Virgin. Tar, $2 [illegible].

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A STEAM-ENGINE, WITH [illegible] [illegible] than 50-horse power; also, one tubular boiler, [illegible]. Apply to Empire Laundry, Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY DUNBAR—Mr. J. W. Wallack, Miss Mary Wells.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Matinée at 1½. LONDON ASSURANCE—Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mr. Mark Smith.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Kate Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LES CENT VIERGES—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. G. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. [illegible], Mr. Fiske. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 1½.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—THE MESSIAH. (Oratorio)—Miss Jennie Van Zandt, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Simpson.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	[illegible]
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	[illegible]

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Secretary BOUTWELL's lengthy exposition of the manner of negotiating last year's issue of two hundred millions of dollars of five per cent. bonds will be read with interest by many of our readers. To that portion of the public which takes but little interest in the details of a great financial operation, the kernel of the matter will probably be found in Mr. BOUTWELL's statement: "The cost of transferring two hundred millions of dollars six per cent. bonds into five per cents. had been met on the 1st of July by the interest saved, and from that time forward we pay five per cent. instead of six." Mr. BOUTWELL further makes the positive assertion that "our credit is to-day better than the credit of any other Government, in the markets generally; better than that of England;" and as a very obvious deduction from this opinion he claims that we have lost time in not proceeding with the conversion of our 5-20 bonds since, as he remarks, "I cannot see why we should pay six per cent. interest, when we can get money for five per cent."

If any body of men in this City has honestly earned a Christmas holiday it is emphatically the Fire Brigade. The labors of the New-York firemen during the last twenty-four hours have involved more hardship, danger, and painful exposure than most of us would care to have spread over the entire year. Under the exhausting frequency of yesterday's calls to duty, it is nothing short of marvelous that all the dozen or so of fires, great and small, were promptly met, and as effectually repressed as the conditions amid which they originated would allow. While gratefully remembering yesterday's services of the Fire Brigade, it is not pleasant to reflect how fatally they might have been overmatched had some of our great local magazines of combustible matter—our oil warehouses, lumber-yards, or soap-factories—become the scene of a great conflagration at the close of such a day's work. BARNUM's museum was allowed to be occupied in defiance of official protest. How long are we to live in nightly dread of some crowning disaster, because of the impotence or negligence of local departments to enforce some sharp and comprehensive measures of prevention?

The death-ride of the unfortunate woman ADAMS along Washington-street, Brooklyn, into the East River, has a painfully-melodramatic side as well as a terribly-emphatic moral suggestiveness. The half-tipsy, jewel-bedizened votary of low pleasures, riding behind a driver said to have been also half-tipsy, and dragged by two maddened horses to a horrible death beneath the ice of the river, is a subject into whose illustration HOGARTH might have thrown all his strength. Though it is not a very pleasant episode to contemplate on this happy Christmas morn, it will hardly do to shut our eyes, either now or at other times, to the grim significance of events like this. It is not necessary to assume that this woman was a sinner above most of her class, pre-eminently ghastly as has been her doom; but it is necessary to remember that, had the victim lived a pure life, and enjoyed an unblemished character, her fate would have been robbed of more than half its ghastliness, and would have provoked unmeasured and heartfelt sympathy, instead of a mixed feeling of horror and repugnance.

Prof. TYNDALL, whose remarkable lectures are attracting so much attention in this City, will deliver the same course in Brooklyn. They will be given in the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, on the evenings of Saturday, Jan. 4, Tuesday the 7th, Friday the 10th, Tuesday the 14th, Friday the 17th, and Monday the 20th. The intelligent people of Brooklyn may well congratulate themselves on the opportunity thus afforded them of hearing the man who knows more of "Light and Heat" and can tell it better than any one living.

Christmas.

Although there is nothing new to be said in newspapers about Christmas, yet it is part of the "unwritten law" that every journal should have a "Christmas article" on the 25th of December. It is a custom which seems to tax somewhat heavily the immense resources of that product of modern civilization which CARLYLE ironically describes as the "able editor." The "Christmas articles" are as much alike as Christmas puddings, or mince-pies, or any other heavy and deleterious substances. The able editor goes through a great show of squeezing out a few tears about his "boyhood's home," and he pretends to be broken-hearted when he thinks of his aged parents or his absent friends. He is sure to introduce to a jaded world that nuisance of sentimental literature, Tiny Tim, whose benediction is thought to be peculiarly poetical and touching. Indeed, CHARLES DICKENS supplies the stock in trade for most of the dismal gush retailed by the able editor at this season of the year. A singularly indiscreet man himself, as appears from Mr. FORSTER's life of him, it was not unnatural that he should have brought into the world of fiction so many hypocrites and humbugs, young and old. His only idea of spending a "merry Christmas"—so far as we may judge from his novels—was to eat and drink until you could not move, and then make somebody else do the same. "Draw your chair nearer the blazing fire," he says in one of his books; "fill your glass, and send round the song. Troll off the old ditty you used to sing." As for those who neither want to fill the glass nor pass the song, and who are not accustomed to the trolling of ditties—who are, in fact, equally insensible to the charms of guzzling and shouting—there is nothing in the Dickensonian system of philosophy to be done for them. Other people should troll ditties over their miserable corpses.

The only practical recommendation which can be of any use at this season of the year is that conveyed in the lesson of charity which is a part of the Christian religion, and for the enforcement of which we are, consequently, not exclusively dependent on the able editor. To help the poor, to relieve the sick, to drive misery and hunger from the home of poverty—these are works to which most of us can lend a helping hand. The world is full of people who are willing to assist others, if only they can be convinced that their endeavors will not be thrown away, and will not result in doing more harm than good. We never make an appeal to the public in behalf of a charity which is not most promptly and generously answered. The suggestion we offered in the Summer, on behalf of the poor little vagrants of our streets, was responded to in a manner which few will forget. The lives of hundreds of children were saved by the doctors—sickness was averted from many more by the Summer excursions. And at this moment thousands of poor children in the City are being cared for through the liberality of the public. The world cannot be so bad as some people delight in depicting it, when good deeds like these can be brought about by a few words of entreaty put forward through the columns of newspapers. It is by means of such deeds that Christmas is best celebrated. They are inspired by the true spirit of the day—a day which the Christian world reveres, because it brought to mankind those hopes and expectations without which human life is a tragedy so dark, that it might move to tears the gods whom the ancients supposed made sport of our destinies.

It is clear, then, that ministers of religion are the only persons who have anything to tell us which is worth listening to on such a day as this. Some philosophers are of opinion that religion is a dream, and prayer the mere expression of a morbid superstition. But in such matters the philosopher knows no more than a little child—the learned and the unlearned stand on equal ground. Science, when it aims to destroy religious faith, only weakens its hold upon all men who are not infatuated with the limited discoveries of which the human intellect is capable. Professors may tell us much that is valuable about light and sound, but when they wish us to believe that prayer is a form of lunacy, any simple man can easily refute them by the light of his own experience. The lessons which our ministers have to teach can scarcely fall upon unwilling ears at this period of the year. There are many circumstances which conspire to lend them irresistible force. At the outset of life the prospect is charming—all friendships seem true, there are no limits to the possible. It is not very long before the web of existence becomes tangled, or before we discover that we are the creatures, and not the masters of circumstance. The crooked years fly past with astonishing rapidity; one hope after another has to be surrendered. The unforeseen has happened, and the cherished plans of life present themselves only as fevered dreams. The "great rock in a weary land" turns out to be only a mirage in the desert. As men relinquish expectations which are manifestly based upon the transitory and unreal, what remains but the early faith of childhood in what is unchangeable? It is of these vast themes that ministers of the Gospel have to speak. If all has failed, they can show how the disasters of life can be retrieved. They can tell of the world of hope which is beyond the reach of time or chance. The vagaries of men who think that because they have mastered the secrets of physical science, they have also mastered the secrets of eternity, can produce little effect on the mass of mankind, so long as our ministers faithfully deliver the solemn message of which they are the bearers.

Jay Gould.

We have not thought it necessary to enter into any discussion concerning the course of the *Tribune* since Mr. GREELEY's death, or even to reprint any of the gossip which has been so freely circulated about that journal. The subject is of no interest whatever to us, and if the public take any interest in newspaper scandals, quarrels, or "personalities," they have only to go to a disreputable journal which assumes to be the organ of the Democratic Party in this City.

But if it be true that Mr. JAY GOULD has acquired, directly or indirectly, no slight influence over the present management of the *Tribune*, it is a matter too serious to be passed over unnoticed. Of course the arrangement could easily be made in such a way as to enable GOULD to come out plumply and say, "I have had nothing to do with it." GOULD is not the sort of man to leave his tracks clearly marked in the dirt. The rumor, however, is that GOULD has secured good friends in the *Tribune* office. We have disregarded it—but the internal evidence afforded in the columns of the *Tribune* is too strong to be overlooked. Here, for instance, is an editorial paragraph which appeared in yesterday's *Tribune*:—

> *"Now that Mr. Gould has made his settlement with the Erie Directors, and paid their little bill of nine millions,* WE CAN AFFORD TO DISMISS HIS CASE, except so far as the example of prompt payment has a bearing upon other alleged delinquencies. There are others who, if reports are true, will now be asked to 'step up to the Captain's office' and restore to the Erie treasury money wrongfully taken. Probably one of the first cases which will receive the attention of President WATSON is that of Commodore VANDERBILT, against whom the Erie Company has a claim of upward of five millions, growing out of the old stock transactions while ELDRIDGE was President of the road. Among the items in this bill is one million paid Mr. VANDERBILT out of the Erie treasury for his personal losses on speculations in Erie stock. It will not answer for the Erie directors to allow these claims to die out, and we have reason to believe they will be pressed with vigor."

As for the part of this story relating to Commodore VANDERBILT, we know little and care less. It is, however, quite clear that JAY GOULD could not possibly expect or hope for a more thorough-going defense of himself than the *Tribune* is now willing to publish. "We can afford to dismiss his case," says the *Tribune*. We maintain that that is precisely what we cannot do. JAY GOULD has been robbing the Erie shareholders for years past. He is now to be allowed, by the grace of S. L. M. BARLOW, Esq., and the Erie Directors, to get off scot free on condition of his restoring a part of the plunder. JAY GOULD—and probably the aforesaid S. L. M. B., Esq.—knew perfectly well beforehand that the effect of this "restitution" would be to cause an advance in Erie. GOULD actually made money by his so-called "restitution." We call this an outrage upon decency and justice, and an insult to the public, and we care not how many S. L. M. Barlows, Esq., cry out that we are "attacking" them, because we choose to express this opinion. They may whine as they please through the columns of the corrupt *World*, and protest against "personalities." We think this is a proper case for "personalities." A gigantic swindler is to be let off because he can make it worth the while of influential men to let him off. The poor wretch who steals a ten-cent stamp to keep him from starving must go to jail. Is this justice? The *Tribune* says it is. "We can afford to dismiss JAY GOULD's case." We reply, No, we cannot, until JAY GOULD has been dealt with according to the *law*, instead of being allowed to make a laughing-stock of the law.

"Prompt payment"—these are the *Tribune's* words in describing JAY GOULD's latest swindle! Prompt payment! What must the Erie stockholders, so long kept out of their own, think of that? No doubt, it is exceedingly pleasant to JAY GOULD to have his recent hocus-pocus described as an act of "prompt payment." And this apology for him appears in a paper which seems to think that anything will pass muster, if it is only done in the name of "HORACE GREELEY." JAY GOULD will find that his new organ cannot save him. This is "independent journalism" on the Cincinnati pattern—to become the mouthpiece of a knave who can advance money for any purpose, either to buy legal opinions or gag a newspaper. Does not the *World* resent this encroachment upon its preserves? What prospect is there of building another house on Fifth-avenue if this free-trade in buying and selling is to go on?

A Day's Fires.

No less than six serious disasters by fire and a number of smaller ones occurring in this City yesterday forcibly demonstrated the dangers from this source, to which we have so frequently called public attention. Among these the fires in Fourteenth-street and Centre-street were of a very destructive character. That we are not called upon this morning to chronicle the destruction of at least two entire blocks is due only to the efficiency of the rank and file of our Fire Department, which has often before shown its excellence, and has now proved how essential it is to the public safety.

The most extensive, as well as the most dramatic, of the catastrophes of yesterday was the burning of Barnum's Circus and Menagerie in Fourteenth-street. The building being a corrugated iron structure, considered "fire-proof," we hear without surprise that it was consumed, with all its contents, in half an hour. It has established a claim to rival the Tabernacle of Dr. TALMAGE in affording proof of the extraordinary celerity with which this sort of building can be eaten up by fire. It is somewhat singular that fire is constantly seeking out Mr. BARNUM's "great shows." His establishments have been burned out three times within a few years, and on two of these occasions a valuable collection of wild animals perished in the flames. This seems a strange fatality, but as Mr. BARNUM is constantly asking the public to enter his gates, we are bound to inquire how much of it may be due to carelessness or causes still less creditable. In his report for November, Fire-Marshal McSPEDON stated that he deemed "BARNUM's Museum and Menagerie, in Fourteenth-street, unsafe for the public, and dangerous to the surrounding property." The events of yesterday morning proved how well-founded was this opinion, in part, at least, for the shell did involve adjoining buildings in its destruction; and that a score or so of human beings did not perish with the unfortunate animals was due only to the hour at which the calamity occurred. The Fire-Marshal further states that he ordered certain alterations to be made in the building to render it safe, but the fact that the manager thought it safe as it was, seems to indicate that Mr. BARNUM finds being burned out rather a pleasant experience than otherwise.

The disasters of yesterday ought to warn us to remove at once the fire-traps we have pointed out in the City. Our Fire Department can be depended upon to be equal to even an extraordinary emergency, but it cannot be expected to control the great conflagration which we are inviting by allowing the City to be a store-house for the most inflammable substances. We are not all great showmen, and cannot afford to have our premises destroyed every few years. Our own interests, therefore, should prompt us to systematic efforts to get rid of the vast accumulations of inflammable materials which we have shown to exist in our midst.

Christmas Gifts.

Of all the holidays in the Christian year, none comes home to the universal heart like that which almost the whole civilized world will be celebrating when these lines are read. To the generality of its observance, indeed, something of this hearty affection is due; much to its origin as the birthday of a religion of love; even more, perhaps, to the general associations that cluster around it. Its very name is pregnant with pleasant suggestions of homes lit by glowing fires, and made musical with the laughter of happy children, of tables laden with abundant cheer, of all the charms of joyous domestic life. Only in a northern latitude, indeed, one is fain to think can the full delight of the day be fairly tasted or enjoyed. Christmas out of doors—a Summer Christmas, such as they have in Australia, for example—must be a rather unsatisfactory business, after all. It is a fact, at least, that southern nations have never gone into the celebration of the season with half the zest and heartiness that welcomes it in colder climates. And the reason seems to be that the inner meaning of the day, like some shy exotic, blossoms and reveals itself only in the genial warmth of the fireside; that the true lesson of the time is learned only in the affectionate embrace of the family circle. Christmas is pre-eminently an indoor holiday, and there is reason in the disappointment that children usually feel at a Christmas without snow.

Much of the happy influence of the time comes from the pleasant custom of exchanging gifts. Whether it be traced to a Pagan origin in the practice of the Roman saturnalia, or, as devout Christians better love to believe, to the offerings brought by the wise men to the manger at Bethlehem, it is an ancient custom and a charming one. Apart from the pleasure of pleasing those one loves, there is valuable moral discipline in the habit of thoughtfulness so induced for others, in the little sacrifices to be endured for the sake of conferring these gratifications. Amid the strife and bustle of a world not over-given to generosity, the kindly custom comes as a gentle protest against the selfishness of everyday life, a whispered reminder, needful now and then, of the excellence of charity and good-will. In the wonderful fruitage of the Christmas tree, there is no gift more valuable than the lesson of domestic affection and universal humanity it teaches so gracefully and simply.

We trust that the lesson, in its broadest sense, will be listened to and heeded. The Christmas gifts that, after all, will be pleasantest in their remembrance are those that will be given to the poor. Let not these be forgotten in the general rejoicing. A trifle, rightly bestowed through one of the numerous charitable agencies indicated in our columns, may be the means of relieving incalculable misery, and help to extend the joyous Christmas glow to many a fireless hearth. For what is so given, according to the ability of each, the Christmas cheer will be none the less welcome, nor the joys of the Christmas-tree less complete.

Cold Comfort.

The cause of woman's rights has met with a blow in England. A judicial decision has been rendered which attacks not merely the claim of the wife to be independent of and superior to her husband, but even her right to share equally in one of the most indispensable privileges of any household. It is not her right to the metaphorical and symbolic trowsers which is denied, but her reasonable and proper claim to a share in the marital blanket.

It has hitherto been supposed that the wife had a property in the undivided half of the marital bedstead, mattress, and other accessories, which could only be destroyed by her own misconduct. The law has supported this view by specifically granting to the widow the sole ownership of her bedstead and bedding; while the practice, peculiar to slighted husbands, of advertising their runaway wives as having forfeited all rights in respect to bedroom furniture, steadily supports the same theory. But now we are told by an English Judge that this view is a wholly mistaken one, and that the wife who attempts to enforce it is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The case which called out this decision originated in the vicious conduct of a wife who returned to her home late in the evening, and found her husband monopolizing the entire supply of sheets and blankets, wholly regardless of her feelings or the state of the weather. Indignant at his selfishness, she proceeded to establish her rights with the fire-shovel, and to convince him with the poker of the gross injustice of his conduct. The ingenuity with which he had entrenched himself in a mass of blanket proved fatal to the integrity of his cuticle, for he was unable to extricate himself before his wife had proceeded so far in her argument as to decorate him with a variety of new patterns in black and blue. The following day he preferred against her a charge of assault and battery, of which she was found guilty, and for which she was sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

The possession of a right implies the further right to enforce it. If this injured woman could not enforce her claim to half the marital blanket, it follows that her claim was not a legal one. The effect of this decision is, therefore, to apprise the wives of England that they are dependent for blankets wholly upon the generosity of their respective husbands. Hereafter, the selfish husband may condemn his wife to shiver through the night unprotected, except by the casual mat or the accidental hearth-rug, and no woman of foresight and caution will consent to enter the married state unless a proper provision of blankets be expressly guaranteed in the marriage settlement. Thus, while Mrs. JEX-BLAKE and her friends are fighting for the unsubstantial shadow of hospital privileges, they are losing the indispensable substance of sheet and blanket. Though they gain the sweet privilege of covering the corpse of the pauper, their triumph is embittered by the thought that the law has established a male monopoly of blankets, and that the monster man is henceforth permitted to revel in unlimited bed-clothes, while the wife is forced to sue humbly with the fire-shovel for a corner of counterpane, and to feign boundless gratitude for the boon of a narrow strip of sheet.

Holiday Amusements.

Doubtless the purest and best enjoyment of the holiday time is to be found in the home circle. Yet, old and young demand variety even in pleasure, and the pantomime, the farce, and other like entertainments, are looked for by them as a regular part of their holiday gratification. Fortunately there is no lack just now of amusement well suited to the purpose. Manager DALY, one of the most alert of public caterers, has devised a capital show for children, introduced it into his play of "Round the Clock." Already in that play the marvelous MAJILTONS were a notable attraction; and now, in the Christmas time, they should be the most conspicuous one. When we consider that, in conjunction with their incredible performances, there may be seen on the Grand Opera stage a real house really on fire, and that its charms are enhanced by real horse-cars drawn by real horses; and that the transformation scene, dazzling in itself, is lit by colored flames of gorgeousness unspeakable—it is needless to say more to take captive the imagination of childhood, and insure for the Grand Opera-house a golden harvest.

As the years increase, tastes must needs change, and, passing from the attractions we have named, another class is found in the Metropolis no less alluring. Whoever wants a plentiful feast of laughter should see Mr. SOTHERN in *Brother Sam*. Nothing more comical in its way has been seen here—not even the amazing *Dundreary*. You laugh, in seeing it, until you cry; and yet, at the end, you can scarcely for the life of you tell a single thing that you laughed at. This is one style of merry-making, and a very good style it is. Another, in the shape of exceedingly neat social comedy, is to be found at the Fifth-avenue Theatre in "New Year's Eve." Few prettier pieces than this have been seen here, and, indeed, we think its author must share with that of "Pygmalion and Galatea" the honor of having produced the best piece of dramatic writing since the death of ROBERTSON. Those who crave acting of stronger and deeper tint will find it at Booth's, in Mr. J. W. WALLACK's *Henry Dunbar*—a very picturesque and moving performance, that leaves an abiding impression, and does the artist infinite credit. On Monday, too, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear—somewhat unexpectedly, we believe—and his well-known "Richard the Third" will add an esteemed Shakespearean portrait to the gallery of Metropolitan attractions. Meanwhile, at the Union-square Theatre, efforts are in progress to present standard comedy in creditable style, of which the performance of "London Assurance," on Monday, gave satisfactory earnest; and which the "School for Scandal," to-night, and "Money," on Friday, are intended to follow up.

Of Italian opera we are at present deprived; but, for those who like it, an excellent article of opera bouffe is to be enjoyed at the Olympic. The newest work of this stamp yet produced, "Les Cent Vierges," has proved a decided success, and, we doubt not, will fill the house for some time to come. Those who prefer more classical music may either hear the "Messiah" by the Mendelssohn Union to-night at Steinway Hall, or can wait for Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' symphony concert next Saturday, or for the Rubenstein-Thomas combination, beginning next Tuesday. And those who like broad fun mixed with their music can have it served at discretion, at Bryant's, at the San Francisco Minstrels, and at Tony Pastor's, in the Bowery. We are confident that, amid all this variety of pleasures, neither the dwellers up-town, nor their friends from the country, will forget Wood's Museum, which is peculiarly a holiday resort, and gives just now a mixture of burlesque, wild beasts, and curiosities. At the other end, so to speak, of the range of amusements, "Leo and Lotos," at Niblo's, is sure of its own concourse of admirers, and, certainly, if cost and splendor can justify their preference, those elements are here at their highest. There is no lack, we repeat, of holiday material to please all tastes that require to stray for amusement outside the domestic home, and we heartily trust that, in the enjoyment of it, all concerned will find everything they can possibly wish to assure them a "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year."

Objections to Civil Service Reform.

We pointed out the other day exactly what the civil service rules require. We showed that they simply propose a double test of efficiency—first, by competitive examination, and second, by probation—for those entering the service. For promotions in the service, two conditions are established: in one class of cases that they shall be made after competitive examination, on the recommendation of a Board of Examiners; in another class, that promotions shall be made on the recommendation of the head of Department, if he can find any subordinate suited, in his opinion, to be promoted. That is all the reform is. It is very simple, very moderate, and very conservative. Of course, it encounters many objections—some intelligible and some foolish, mostly the latter. Of these the most unreasonable is that the reform is likely to produce an office-holding aristocracy; that it is contrary to the spirit of republican institutions; that it does not leave the emoluments and honors of office open to all. One objector has even gone so far as to say, in print, that the system "was inaugurated by, and exists only in, despotic and monarchical governments;" and that "in England it enables the aristocracy to establish their dependent relatives in permanent and profitable offices, sinecures, and pensions." This, on the whole, is the most successful effort at downright blundering that we remember.

Whatever civil service reform may do, good or bad, it won't help favoritism, it won't be unjust, it won't keep any man out of office who is fit for one, and seeks it. If we are going to hold that, in requiring applicants for office to possess fair general information, such as our public schools enable any boy of ordinary brightness to get, we are setting up aristocratic distinctions, then we had better abolish our schools. No institutions develop distinctions based on differences in natural capacity more or more quickly. In them the quick and studious boy comes to the top, the dunce or the lazybones lags at the foot, or drops off altogether. Civil service reform proposes in the same way to pick out the brightest minds, and let the stupid ones stay out of office. If the latter is aristocratic, the former is also.

As for the illustration borrowed from England, we are a little puzzled how to meet it. If anybody should quote the snow to us as a conspicuous instance of how black frozen vapor is, we should be staggered, if not by the argument, by the utter and inaccessible ignorance of the man who cited it. Whatever Englishmen may say against their civil service system, they never thought of saying that it enabled the aristocracy to put dependent relatives in place. Or, if anywhere in the United Kingdom there is any one so densely ignorant of facts as to say such a thing, we [illegible] he is [illegible] the experiment, [illegible] whose [illegible]. The [illegible] away [illegible]. It is accused of producing some disadvantages, worse, in many cases, than the disadvantages of favoritism; but of favoritism itself it has not left a trace. Mr. GLADSTONE said, in a public meeting a year ago: "Every man belonging to the people of England, if he so pleases to fit his children for the position of competing for places in the public service, may do it, entirely irrespective of the question what is his condition in life, or the amount of means with which he may happen to be or not to be blessed." Of the system the President has adopted, the same results may be confidently foretold.

WASHINGTON.

Savings Deposits Taxation—The President's Movements—Balances in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has instructed the Supervisors of various districts that in the semi-annual returns of those savings banks which have no capital stock, and do no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the depositors, the taxable average deposits for the month of July, 1872, must be ascertained, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1864, which made all the deposits of $500 and over liable to assessment. For the remaining five months up to Jan. 1, 1873, they are to be ascertained under the provisions of the act of June 6, 1872, which exempts all deposits of $2,000 and under. The new law is construed not to exempt $2,000 out of the deposits of a person whose deposit exceeds that sum, but simply to exempt the bank from taxation upon all deposits under that amount in the name of one person. In the case of all deposits exceeding $2,000, the tax must be paid upon the entire amount, without any exemption whatever.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President telegraphed from Mifflin, Penn., this morning that he was detained there by snow and ice, but expects to reach Washington in the late train to-night. But little business was transacted in the Departments this morning, and they were closed at noon until Thursday.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $5,069,961 [illegible]; coin, $71,[illegible]; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,[illegible].

Baltimore Frozen in Also.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 24.

The cold snap of Sunday and Sunday night for a time effectually closed up the harbor and river with ice two or three inches thick. Early yesterday morning navigation as far down as North Point, for all but vessels having steam as a propelling power, was impossible, though later in the day, after the busy little steam tugs had broken up the ice, several sailing vessels left the port, though somewhat retarded by the floating ice. The ice-boat Maryland went down the river in the forenoon and opened a track as far as North Point. As soon as the way had been made it was blocked up again by floating ice, carried into it by a strong south-west wind. Vessels below North Point found it impossible to come up until the Maryland took five of them in tow and brought them to the city. Several others attempted to sail up through the broken track, but the current of floating ice was too strong for them, and they had to remain below. The Norfolk boats came up as usual, in the morning, though experiencing considerable difficulty. There were several vessels lying off North Point and in Rock Creek yesterday, waiting to get up. A number of tugs went down during the day and towed up several oyster pungies. The ice-boat Maryland is in a splendid condition, and is considered fully competent to keep the harbor open, unless the cold weather becomes excessive and continuous.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

CHRISTMAS DAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

Matinées are to occur at all the theatres, except at Booth's and at Wallack's, this day. The regular evening entertainments may, of course, be attended as usual. The one special performance to which attention should be directed will be given at Steinway Hall, where "The Messiah" is to be sung to-night.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. Tom Taylor's drama of "Henry Dunbar" was produced at this establishment Monday evening, with Mr. J. W. Wallack in the titular rôle. To the power with which Mr. Wallack represents the many contending emotions which find place in the breast of the conscience-stricken Dunbar, we need only refer here, as the public has had too frequent opportunities of judging of the worth of Mr. Wallack's interpretation of the part to render a present allusion thereto necessary. The character of Margaret Wentworth was portrayed with much feeling by Miss Belle Pateman, who shared with Mr. Wallack the honors of the evening. A word of praise may also be bestowed on Mr. Sol Smith's [illegible], and on Mr. Pike's [illegible]. Mr. [illegible]'s Major lacked ease, though it was decidedly amusing. The future at Booth's is promising; the revival of "Richard III.," with Mr. Booth as Richard and Mr. Bangs as Richmond, is among the performances to be awaited.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged in NEW-YORK TIMES	$[illegible]
DEC. 23, 1872.	
Little Edith, present, per F. A. B.	5 00
M. S. P.	10 00
Cash	2 00
Cash	5 00
Hawxhurst	5 00
A Friend	1 00
To provide a homeless child with a home	11 00
C. Odo B.	5 00
From Two Little Sisters, for Christmas dinners	2 45
Infant Class of Brick Church, per Mrs. B.	5 00
J. W. B.	20 00
Coquille	1 00
Cash	1 00
L.	10 00
Christmas for the children, from Council Bluffs, Iowa	1 00
Cash	10 00
J. H. H.	50 00
From Sarah and Harry	10 00
Miss F. K. S.	10 00
A. L. M.	10 00
From Anna, Willie and Emily	3 00
D. C. and Company	10 00
In memory of Annie, for Sick Children's Fund	5 00
TIMES server	10 00
A friend	25 00
F. J.	5 00
C. A. S.	5 00
J. T. S.	20 00
C. B. C.—a little boy	10
F. O. M., to provide homes for three children	50 00
Southport, Conn.	20 00
J. V.	5 00
From the M——d children	50 00
A friend	1 00
D——s	5 00
E. V. S.	5 00
Eugene, Allen, and Lawrence	5 00
S.	3 00
F. L. T.	2 00
Freddie, Lizzie, and Fanny K., of New-Haven, Conn.	3 00
From a friend and her little son	5 00
Cash	1 00
H. D. M.	2 50
From one who loves to make children happy	1 00
C. T. F.	5 00
From four little children, for Christmas dinner	2 00
J. D. C.	5 00
A family of Rahway, N. J.	10 00
For Christmas dinner	3 00
For Christmas	15 00
Contribution of clerks of Chatham National Bank	20 00
J. M.	20 0
Julia and Harry	5 00
F. M.	15 00
W. R.	50 00
H. W. G.	50 00
E. W.	10 00
J. H.	10 00
For the poor children, from John I.	2 00
H. C.	5 00
W. A. H., for the poor children	5 00
Eddie and Nettie	2 00
T. and J.	10 00
From a little girl, for the poor children	10 00
Mrs. E. S——	10 00
G. W. J.	50 00
Total	$[illegible] 00

Contribution from Monday Sewing Club of seventy-one new garments, and also package of second-hand clothing.

Contribution of six little girls of Grammar School No. 20, of a Christmas-tree and a package of candies.

Cakes, candies, nuts, and apples, from some young ladies of the Normal School.

Taking Bread Out of the Children's Mouths.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One or more persons are collecting moneys from our citizens on pretense that they are acting for the Children's Aid Society. We have only one collector—Mr. H. A. Holt, well known for many years in our work.

The safest method is to pay subscriptions only in checks, payable to Mr. J. E. Williams, Treasurer, and then no swindle or thievery can occur.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, NO. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1872.

A Parable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This Erie-Gould corner makes me think of catching bull-heads when I was a boy. I would catch one and throw him into the pond, and catch him again with the same bait before he got out of sight. So Gould went out of Erie, and the bull-heads bit well—now Gould is in again, and they bite almost as well as before.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1872.

The Trial of Dr. Irish—The Jury Considering the Verdict.

The trial of Dr. Lucius B. Irish, for the murder of the late Mr. E. O. Anderson, was terminated yesterday. District-Attorney Britton commenced his address to the jury shortly after 10 o'clock, and occupied until noon. He laid great stress on the testimony of Dr. Doremus, who made the analysis of the stomach of the deceased. He referred to the equivocal relations that had seemed to exist between the prisoner and Mrs. Anderson; to the significant expressions used at different times by Mrs. Anderson in reference to her husband's unwelcome presence, and to the purchase of arsenic. He said that it had been proved that arsenic might produce death after it had been in the system ten hours, and that Dr. Irish was the only person who had access to the deceased within ten hours previous to his death. He insisted that a good case had been made out on circumstantial evidence.

After the noon recess, Judge Pratt delivered his charge to the jury, chiefly on the subject of circumstantial evidence, and at 2:45 o'clock P. M. the jury retired, and, not having agreed upon a verdict up to a late hour last night, they were locked up for the night.

Ten Thousand Dollars' Worth of Pictures of Yale Students.

From the New-Haven Journal, Dec. 24.

The annual photographic epidemic at the College ceased with the completion of the term. It has raged fearfully this year. Few physically well-favored students have escaped it. The seniors have suffered from it universally, and, perhaps, unprecedentedly. What inference of vanity follows the statement of the fact that the students of Yale have purchased pictures of themselves during the last month at a price that will amount in the aggregate to $10,000? The consummate skill of the artist is the excuse made for prodigality in this direction. At least, one of the College papers says, "class pictures are too good to be true this year."

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

How the Day Will Be Celebrated in This City and Elsewhere.

Services in the Churches and Festivals in the Sunday-Schools.

Observance in the Institutions—Christmas Customs—Scenes in the Streets Last Night.

The great festival which is celebrated to-day throughout the Christian world, no matter under what circumstances it is observed, is one which appeals to the imagination and heart alike. The Feast of the Nativity has been annually commemorated as one of universal rejoicing—the accepted anniversary of the birth of a Redeemer.

The observance of this festival differs from that of Easter; for, though the Feast of the Resurrection is also one of joy and thanksgiving as the commemoration of man's redemption, the events which immediately preceded it gave it a tone of melancholy jubilation, and the solemn, wailing chant for the sacrifice on Calvary mingles with the hallelujahs of Easter. Not so with Christmas. The birth of the promised Savior—the dawning of that glorious light which illuminated a darkened world—was welcomed by the expectant believers, and hailed by them with hosannahs. From the morning on which the Star in the East heralded the birth of Christ until the labors of the Apostles and their disciples had spread the saving words of their Master throughout the nations of the earth, the feast was not generally observed. It remained for the fathers of the primitive Church to inaugurate the commemoration of the festival. Since that time Christmas has been observed as a period of rejoicing and thanksgiving, a time for feasting and jubilee. The best and highest virtues of the human heart are evoked by the influence of the season, and good works and acts of benevolence are characteristic of the day. It is the time when the poor and needy rejoice in the bounty of their more wealthy brethren—the time of the open purse and generous hand—the gathering round the festive board of friends long sundered, and of those who had been long estranged, of social and family reunions, of generous concessions and mutual forgiveness, and of universal love and charity.

Hymn for Advent.

BY DEAN STANLEY.

The Lord is come! On Syrian soil,
The Child of poverty and toil—
The Man of Sorrows, born to know
Each varying shade of human woe;
His joy, His glory to fulfil,
In earth and heav'n, His Father's will;
On lonely mount, by festive board,
On bitter cross—despis'd, ador'd.

The Lord is come! Dull hearts to wake,
He speaks, as never man yet spake,
The Truth which makes His servants free,
The Royal Law of Liberty.
Though heav'n and earth shall pass away,
His living words our spirits stay,
And from His treasures, new and old,
Th' eternal mysteries unfold.

The Lord is come! With joy behold
The gracious signs, declar'd of old;
The ear that hears, the eye that sees,
The sick restored to health and ease;
The poor, that from their low estate
Are rous'd to seek a nobler fate;
The minds with doubt and dread possess'd,
That find in Him their perfect rest.

The Lord is come! The world's great stage
Begins a better, brighter age;
The old gives place unto the new;
The false retires before the true;
A presence that shall never tire,
A central heat of sacred fire,
A hope that soars beyond the tomb,
Reveal that Christ has truly come.

The Lord is come! In Him we trace
The fullness of God's Truth and Grace;
Throughout those words and acts divine
Gleams of th' Eternal splendor shine;
And from His inmost Spirit flow,
As from a height of sunlit snow,
The rivers of perennial life
To heal and sweeten Nature's strife.

The Lord is come! In ev'ry heart,
Where Truth and Mercy claim a part;
In every land where Right is Might,
And deeds of darkness shun the light;
In every church, where Faith and Love
Lift earthward thoughts to things above;
In every holy, happy home,
We bless Thee, Lord, that Thou hast come!

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Christmas Celebrations in Various Countries.

Although Christmas tide as a festival does not appear in the earliest rubrics of the Christian Church, yet it is not to be doubted that in the privacy of his home the Christian, though surrounded by Pagan enemies, was not insensible to the associations of the season. That it was not a festival seems to have resulted from the practice that then prevailed of celebrating the memories of saints and the holiest persons on the day of death rather than that of birth. At the time of the Manichean heresy it had become a church feast-day of the highest importance, but was kept on the 6th day of January. Subsequently by order of a general council the date was authoritatively fixed for the 25th day of December, although tradition pointed out that the birth of the Savior took place in the Spring. But there was at that time no disposition to dispute the voice of the Church, and all confessed that it was better for Christians to keep the festival on the same day. From that time forward there was perfect union on the point, until Pope Gregory determined to reform the calendar, which, by following the Julian calendar, had got astray eleven days. The Eastern Church, under the patriarchate of Constantinople, refused to make the change, consequently the Russians, Armenians, and the Greek Church generally, keep this festival on old Christmas day. Throughout the long range of centuries since the feast was established by the Church, many nations have been added to the fold of Christendom, and among these were principally the warriors of the North, the fair-haired Teutons and Scandinavians. Although bloody in war beyond even the atrocities of classical times, they possessed a deeply-poetic temperament, and the men who tossed the babes of enemies on their spears and drank wine out of the skulls of the vanquished, sang their own rude verses to their harps and shed tears over the fate of imaginary beings. When these nations had imbibed the Christian spirit, and learned to keep the Christian festivals, they were willing to obey their spiritual lords in almost everything. But their poetry and their own festivals they would not give up. They would forbear even to swear by the hammer of Thor, and by the sword of Woden; but the poems which told of Freya, the white lady, and the Druidic festivals of the Winter, were parts of their own hearts and were never to be abandoned. The Catholic Church, wise in its lenity, thought but lightly of these things in comparison with the bloody spirit, and the barbarities of their new converts, and winked at the curious blending of Pagan observances with Christian rites in the festival of Christmas, on condition that villages should be spared from sacking, and women and children from slaughter in days of war. And as the centuries wore on, and the traditions of the past became obscure, many rites that of old belonged to Freya were adopted by the local Church authorities as legitimate worship of the holy mother of God. Not only this, but in each country the national spirit developed many things which clustered around the festival days, and thus produced many variations in the method of keeping them. This is notably the case as regards Christmas. In Italy, where all the traditions were genuinely Christian, the leading thought in the celebrations was ever the birth of Christ. Hence, to represent the scene of the birth seemed likely in the Italian mind as the one thing to be done. The chief attraction of the great churches, especially in Rome, on these occasions, is a scenic depiction of the manger, with the holy babe, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph, and around them is a perfect Noah's ark of animals in various postures of interest and reverence. At the Franciscan Church in Rome these representations are famous, costing thousands of dollars. The crowd to see them is tremendous, and sometimes deaths have been caused by suffocation. On the preceding days the shepherds from the Abruzzi, and the herdsmen from the Campagna come to the shrine of the Virgin, accompanied by [illegible] bagpipes, which are to the great instruments of the Highlanders what a mosquito is to a hornet. This is done to cheer the Holy Virgin through the painful period of her accouchement. In Spain, and in Spanish America generally every family has a representation of the same kind in the best room, and the house is freely thrown open to visitors. All are welcome to come, and chocolate with plates of sweetmeats is offered to each new comer. Every one is expected to leave his or her card, and the number of visitors is anxiously counted up, to be proudly boasted of to rival families. Though the motive of the representation is undoubtedly religious, and a strong feeling of veneration lies behind the familiarity with which the Latin races seem to handle religious topics, yet the details are often so incongruous as to tempt a stranger to laughter. The figures are of wax, and sufficiently ludicrous in themselves, but when, as often happens, the effect is sought to be heightened by the strains of a concealed music-box, playing waltzes, and the most dying-away love arias of Verdi, it must be admitted that there is some palliation for the derisive shouts with which Americans have described such scenes. The feasting of Christmas tide among the Southerners seems also to be limited to somewhat better fare than ordinary. There is no universal hospitality, no heaping of luscious viands on broad tables that creak under the weight, no cry of wassail, no organized merry-making. The feast seems to begin and end around the portals of the church, and the only ones who, besides the priests, bear any part in it are the wild shepherds of the country surrounding Rome. Everything is taken from the New Testament; there are no original ideas flashing into poetry, and the whole proceedings are tame and spiritless.

Among the jolly natives of the North the holiday is very different. Yule was a great Druidic festival long before the Teuton bowed before the cross of Christ, and the splendors of those prehistoric times have never passed away. The Northern nations, like all the peoples of cold climates, enjoy huge feeding and heavy draughts of wine. At Yule the tables were covered with their favorite meat, the flesh of swine, and a boar's head was brought on the board with ceremonies that became greater and grander every generation. When they had been converted to Christianity, and comprehended its lessons, Christmas became to them a thing of many-sided joys and of complex thought. Not only was Christ represented as a babe, but he was also thought of as the good, beneficent Savior, who walked about the cities of God-beloved Judea in the dim past. Out of this grew a spirit of broad charity, of universal alms-giving, bestowed upon the needy and the unfortunate, not to curry favor with heaven and get a balance in the celestial books, but for the memory of the loving Savior, and because He, when on earth, succored the miserable, fed the starving, and raised up the downtrodden and the broken-hearted. The poetry of the Northman broke out in Christmas carols, at first canticles in the vulgate, with ecclesiastic confinement of thought and poverty of expression. But they launched out speedily upon a wider field, and became glorious songs, full of poetry and sentiment. They were at first sung immediately after the mass at midnight, for the Church provided three masses for the festival—one at midnight, one at daybreak, and one in the morning, the grand mass. The interval between the midnight mass and that at daybreak was passed in singing these carols and in peculiar dances, which were shared in by young men and maidens, old women and patriarchs, and the wee toddling things that could scarcely stand. These the men of the Northern nations undoubtedly obtained from the Christians of the South, and there is more than probability in the legend that assigns to them a Pagan origin. In the Christmas tree, and the presents of Knecht Ruprecht which preceded the service in the Church, there is nothing that is not Northern. But when the Christian impulse was strongest among the South Germans, they improved on the Christmas tree in this beautiful fashion. After the presents had been distributed, the house-father took on one side all the young men who lived under him, and mentioned to them gravely but kindly those things which he had seen during the past year in their conduct with disapproval, and also those things which were worthy of commendation. In like fashion did the house-mother. The practice is still preserved in some wild parts of South Germany, such as Franconia, and the circles of Westphalia, and in some parts of Bavaria, notably those which adjoin the Tyrol. They have here also a very beautiful service on Christmas Eve, which is attended solely by young children, each one with a little taper in his hand.

In Scandinavian countries the customs are not unlike the German, only here it is the practice to dress up a child as the child Christ, and put on him a crown of gilt foil, with fair outstretched wings of white paper. In France the keeping of Christmas has gradually been falling into desuetude save in Bretagne, Anjou, and Poitou, where they keep up the good old customs, sing carols, go to midnight mass, and ring chimes steadily until daybreak. There is a superstition among the Bretons that the cattle of the farm-yard can speak on Christmas Eve, from midnight until 1 A. M., and accordingly many a peasant, half scared to death by his own imaginings, has hid in the stable, hoping to hear them talk. But the watchful cattle have always discovered them, and have remained obstinately mute, which is a pity, as it would do mankind good to know what the brutes think of him. In England, the celebration of Christmas tide has been the theme of so many pens, especially of the great novelist who has ceased to write, that there is little to tell the public which it does not already know. Of late years the German style of keeping it has been universally popular.

A Snow-Flake's Christmas Story.

I am a snow-flake, only a little snow-flake; my home was away up above yonder gray clouds. Ah! how happily we snow-flakes lived there!—but my subject is of this life, and not of the past. One night the old cloud sailed contentedly along, congratulating herself that all we snow-flakes were fast asleep; but I was not; it seemed wicked to spend that night in slumber, for all our neighbors in the skies appeared as if preparing to unite in celebrating some great event. The moon shed her calm, holy light, smiling benignly on the great world below, of which we timid little snow-flakes had heard such mysterious rumors. Most of the stars were glistening in all their glory, but our cloud, in her course, met a little one still engaged in polishing up his rays. "Tell me, brother," said the cloud, "what is the cause of all this rejoicing in the heavens?" "The cause!" exclaimed the star, pausing in his work from very surprise; "know you not that this is Christmas Eve?" "Is it possible that I could have overlooked the blessed festival? I must hasten to contribute to the general rejoicing. My snowflakes have too long been unmindful of the duty for which they were created," and, with that, she shook her sides, and down we snow-flakes fell. Oh! to what a flurry we fell! How large and dark the world seemed! The wind, hastening to show his approval of the old cloud's endeavor, with laughter, whirled us round and round. When I could so far collect my senses, I found myself rapidly descending among what appeared to me a hopeless labyrinth of formidable-looking buildings. Then the wind proved himself my friend, and showed, in spite of his loud voice and bluff manners, that he had a kindly heart, for by his aid I kept clear of the smoky chimneys, and escaped the other monsters who would soon have made away with little snow-flake.

Collecting my scattered wits, I prepared myself for observation.

"Hurrah! Snow! it's come!" cried a voice near me.

Oh! how pleasant it was to find that some one was glad to see me, and peeping into the window, I saw the happy effect the news had on some night-capped children, who joined in a dance of joyful anticipation.

"Surely, Santa Claus will bring me a sled."

"Snow, I declare! How provoking! I did hope we would have an agreeable Christmas," and a discontented face looked out at me from behind the parted curtains of a parlor window.

"I do believe it is snowing!" said mamma, as she drew down the blinds. "How the children will enjoy to-morrow!"

"Snowing, you say? Ah me!" and the old grandmother's thoughts wandered back to a snowy Christmas in the dim past.

"Sister, it's snowing," whispered the little one, tucked in her snug little bed. "Isn't that nice! I was so afraid Santa Claus couldn't get his sleigh along the bare ground."

"They make me think of angels, the pure white snow-flakes! last Christmas"—and the lonely widow's thoughts strayed to a little new-made grave in the church-yard, which the snow-flakes were covering fast, spreading a beautiful robe, beneath whose warmth the gentle flowers, types of the Resurrection, would sleep until the awakening of Spring.

The merry chimes rang in Christmas morning; the sunlight sparkled in splendor on all my brother and sister fairies of the snow; happy laughter met my ear, as the new sled dashed along the slippery pavement. Then the jingle of bells, and a sleigh glided by; from beneath the handsome robes, a happy face looked forth; all signs of discontent had vanished. The children, satisfied with the progress that Santa Claus' sleigh had made over the snow, were at last content to leave the charming Christmas gifts, and gathered around mamma's knee, grandmamma smiling on the little group, as they listened, with earnest attention, to the beautiful story of the first Christmas, long ago.

Christmas Day was over; the lonely widow arose from her prayers and looked out on the holy night. The beautiful moon shone down on the snow and made it almost as light as day. "Thus," thought she, "does even the night-time of our lives seem light through Him, who on this day was born to be the Light of the World." And she raised her eyes with a smile, thinking of the little angel happy in a home far beyond where the snow-flakes came from.

Please forgive my humble story. I am only a snow-flake, a little Christmas snow-flake, but even the least of us has a mission, for which the Maker intended him, and that of a snow-flake is to set a beautiful example of a life of purity and love. The world is peopled, as it were, with snow-flakes. Some fall in dingy alleys, where their beauty is marred, but they may be just as useful, although in a different way, as those whose lot has fallen in pleasant places.

Dinner to the News-Boys and Boot-Blacks.

A pleasant scene in the Christmas festivities will occur today. A gentleman had recently returned from Europe, and was about to give a splendid dinner to his friends at Delmonico's on Christmas, when it occurred to him that he had better dine those who would otherwise have no Christmas dinner at all. He has accordingly made liberal arrangements to dine 450 newsboys, bootblacks, and other street boys at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, at 5 P. M. Christmas Day. The tables will be provided with turkeys, pies, plum-puddings, coffee, and every luxury which a street boy could desire. Many prominent gentlemen will be present to witness this act of kindly hospitality to the poor lads.

Religious Services.

The religious services in the various churches and houses of worship today will be of a most solemn and impressive character, worthy of the great event which is celebrated. The decorations of the interiors are unique and magnificent. Flowers, evergreens, rare exotics, and innumerable tapers, form a pleasing feature in the ornamentation of churches in which they are used. Special anthems, masses, and choruses have been composed for the occasion. Subjoined is a description of some of the principal churches and the services for the day. The poor and suffering will not be forgotten on this joyous festival. The various charitable institutions throughout the City are giving their inmates a holiday feast, and a happy time is expected for them.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Trinity Church has its aisles decorated with trees, connected with garlands of evergreens, the organ-chamber being similarly ornamented. Floral crosses decorate each side of the altar. Rev. Dr. Ogilby and Rev. Mr. Houghton will officiate at the services at 10½ o'clock. Processional Hymn (47) will be sung by the choir. As the Introit the hymn, "Oh come, all ye faithful," will be rendered. The Kyrie and Nicene Creed, by Hummel, will be sung, and also the Benedictus at the Offertory, by the same composer. The Sanctus, from Hummel's Second Mass, will also be rendered.

St. Paul's Church is neatly dressed with laurel, flowers, holly and evergreens, and floral ornaments are placed on the altar. Rev. Dr. Haight and other clergymen will officiate at the principal service, which will commence at 10½ o'clock. The words of the anthem to be sung are, "I bring you glad tidings." Before the services, the children will sing the Christmas Carol.

Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector, has a most attractive musical programme, including selections from Handel, Verdi, Haydn, and other eminent composers. There will be services at 7½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, music will be performed by the full choir of men and boys, under the direction of the organist, Mr. W. F. Williams. Appropriate carols and hymns will be sung, and the programme will include Thomas' Te Deum in B flat, a Benedictus in A, and the alto solo and chorus, "Thou that tellest good tidings to Zion," from Handel's "Messiah."

St. John's Chapel is handsomely adorned with flowers and evergreens. A floral cross, supported by magnificent bouquets, is placed on the altar. Festoons of laurel decorate the galleries and other portions of the interior. Rev. Dr. Cook and Rev. Mr. Wiswall will officiate in the principal service at 10½ o'clock, and the anthem from Handel, "There were Shepherds," &c., will be sung. Dr. Cook will preach from the text: "Unto you is this day born a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."

At the Church of the Redemption, Y. M. C. A. Hall, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, Sunday-school Christmas celebration will commence at 9½ A. M., and Church service at 11.

At St. Thomas' Church, Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., rector, there will be services at 7½ A. M., with Christmas hymns and carols. Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 A. M., with a sermon by the Rector.

At St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Madison-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, Rev. Dr. Cooke, rector, the following will be sung at the morning service:

Processional, "Shout the glad tidings, exultingly sing," Wilson; Venite, (anthem,) "O Zion, that tellest," Buck; Gloria, No. 1, in F, S. Howe, Jr.; Gloria, No. 2, in E, C. More; Gloria in Excelsis, von Weber; Te Deum, Mercadante; Jubilate, (Stabat Mater,) Rossini; Psalm, "Praise ye the Lord," from Attila; Kyrie, Gilbert, No. 5; Gloria Tibi, (chorus,) Jackson, No. 5; Hymn, "Ring out the bells, (carol,) Hodges.

At St. Alban's Church, the Christmas services commenced last evening with sermon by Rev. Mr. Morrill. There was also a midnight celebration and procession. The services this morning will commence with prayer and sermon.

Christmas festivals will be held at the Church of the Messiah by the congregation of All Souls' Church, at 11 o'clock.

At St. Chrysostom's Chapel, in Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, services will be held at 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10½ A. M., and 5 P. M.

The services in the church of St. Ignatius commenced last night. At 10½ o'clock today there will be a grand choral celebration and a sermon on the holy nativity.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Extensive preparations have been made by all the Roman Catholic churches for the celebration of the ceremonies of today. St. Patrick's Cathedral has never appeared in such a magnificent Christmas dress as its high altar presents today. Above the tabernacle there is a golden sunburst, 12 feet high in diameter, with lights at short distances around the circle; on either side of the altar there are stars formed of tapers, extending along the whole range of the apse. The altar is partially covered with tapers in pyramids, and the niches are filled with bouquets of flowers in golden vases.

Very Rev. Dr. Starrs will celebrate the first high mass, and Rev. Archbishop McCloskey will officiate in the principal service at 10½ o'clock. Mr. Schmitt's Grand Mass will be sung.

The usual services will be held in the other Roman Catholic churches at the customary hours.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

A festival will be held at the Union Home and the School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

The Children's Aid Society will give entertainments to the inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, the Girls' Lodging-house, at No. 27 St. Mark's-place, Rivington-street, and the similar institution at No. 211 West Eighteenth-street.

The children of the Eighteenth-street M. E. Sunday-school will be entertained at the school-room this morning at 10½.

A festival will be provided for the delectation of the foundlings at the Asylum No. 3 North Washington-square.

Services in the new chapel of the Five Points House of Industry will commence at 1 o'clock. The exercises will consist in singing of glees, solos, duets, and choruses, together with recitations and calisthenic exercises. At 3 o'clock dinner will be served in the play-room. At 4 o'clock the gifts from a large Christmas tree will be distributed in the chapel. Five hundred children will be provided for.

The Association for the Benefit of the Colored Orphans will provide the children under their care with a good dinner.

Mr. William M. Fliess, the well-known Broadway merchant, will give a sumptuous dinner to several hundred newsboys and boot-blacks at their home, No. 49 Park-place.

The Christmas dinner of the Fifth Ward Industrial School (Children's Aid Society) took place yesterday at No. 141 Hudson-street. The exercises consisted of singing, readings, &c., after which all the children were regaled with turkey and plum-pudding, kindly supplied by Mrs. Lewis Livingstone, of University-place.

The inmates of the various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction will receive the usual attention and customary dinner today.

THE BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, is beautifully decorated with festoons of flowers and evergreens, and appropriate quotations are displayed round the edifice. The services will begin at 10½ o'clock A. M. A Christmas address will be delivered by Dr. Schenck, after which the ceremony of Holy Communion will take place, followed by adult and infant baptism.

There will be no religious services in Plymouth Church today; a series of tableaux and other entertainments will be given in the evening, during the course of which an address will be delivered by Mr. Beecher.

The services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague-street, will commence at 7 o'clock, with prayer and Communion. At 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall will preach the sermon.

At the Catholic churches the usual services will be held, and the day observed according to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

In St. Mark's Church the services will commence at 5½ A. M. today.

Services in Calvary and St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal churches will commence at 10 A. M.

At the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, St. John's M. E. Church, Grace (P. E.) Church, and at many others less prominent, Christmas will be observed today, or during the rest of the week, with appropriate exercises.

AT STATEN ISLAND.

At the various churches on Staten Island the day will be observed according to the ceremonials of the different denominations. At St. John's Lutheran Church, Port Richmond, the Moravian Church, New Dorp, the Methodist Church, Travisville, and the Church of the Ascension, Factoryville, religious services and Sunday-school festivals will be held. At St. Mary's, Clifton, St. Peter's, New-Brighton, and other Roman Catholic churches, the usual masses will be celebrated and customary services performed. Services will also be held in St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, Christ Church and the Church of the Redeemer, New-Brighton.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

Christmas Day will be observed in New-Jersey by services in the churches and the usual social festivities. At the principal halls and opera-houses in Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City there are to be entertainments of various descriptions, while the different societies have appointed parades and other demonstrations.

Christmas Eve at Trinity Church.

Among the more interesting of the festivals, last evening, was the gathering at Trinity Church of the children of Trinity Sunday-schools. About 800 children were present, each of whom received a gift from the well-laden Christmas tree. The services preliminary to the presentation of Christmas gifts consisted of singing and an address by the Rector, Dr. Dix. Then followed the distribution of gifts from the ever-replenished Christmas tree, a duty which was gracefully performed by the venerable Dr. Ogilby, and then with "Gloria in Excelsis" by the choir of the Church, the audience was dismissed, and the children, in joyful possession of their various Christmas presents, returned to their homes.

How the Day Will be Observed.

Last night, when all other marts were thronged by thrifty housewives and their minions in search of suitable viands for the dinner of the year, the grocery stores did an immense business. Of course, it is needless to observe that the busiest of them were to be found in the densely-populated [illegible] districts, where the purchasers and purchases would easily have furnished material for a graphic sketch or touching picture. Still, despite the wierd and pathetic features plentiful here, the most peculiar characteristics in the trade were visible only in those stores which stand on the confines of the respectable poor and wealthy parts of this City. For instance, on Sixth-avenue, above Jefferson Market, where each old brown-stone front in the side streets no longer serves as the abode of a single family, but is occupied by two at least, whose limited means will not allow them to pay more than $[illegible] or $[illegible] a year rent for an upper or lower floor, stands a large grocery, or what would be styled in England a "[illegible]-shop." In it can be had anything and everything known to ordinary cooks. The materials for any meal can be bought there. Outside, vegetables now in season are displayed in all their freshness, which is admirably preserved despite the time elapsed since their removal from the garden; inside the fruits of other climes and seasons are preserved in cans and jars, while around the floor and walls are ranged barrels and baskets of good things and essentials, scarcely two of which came from the same country. Teas, coffees, sugars, spices, bread, crackers, rusks, cakes, oils, wines, liquors, cigars, chewing tobacco, confectionery, patent medicines, sardines, boot-blacking, condensed milk, brooms, hams, brushes, milk, soap, beef, pork, mutton, turkeys, geese, chickens, game, halibut, bass, mackerel, and almost everything that can be thought of are on hand and for sale in this establishment. With such an immense stock the proprietor finds little difficulty in making a living. All the year round he supplies his customers, who, besides those already described, are found among the wealthy denizens of Fifth-avenue, one block above, and the poorer folks two and three blocks west in the tenement district. Almost any day of the year his place presents a busy appearance, and his clerks in "[illegible]," white sleeves and aprons, find enough to do to wait upon the people wanting goods. But last night such a scene was witnessed there as must certainly have gladdened the dealer's trafficking soul. Crowds of men, women and children in motley array filled the space outside. The poor came themselves or sent their daughters, the well-to-do one-floor occupants came in person, and the rich were invariably represented by sleek colored servitors, or John, the man of all work. Each class can be distinctly seen, if not in the representative, in the purchases, whose dimensions are great or small according to the means (alas! not the necessities) of the buyer. The poor, having great needs and slender means, [illegible]; the one-floor people, being better off, correspondingly increase their outlay, and John or the colored man fairly staggers under the weight of the good things they carry off, or are unable to convey them home without the aid of the grocer's wagon. But the most remarkable feature in all this affair of barter and sale is that the largest buyers pay the least ready cash. When a little girl with broken shoes, calico frock, and linsey-woolsey shawl drawn over her head and face, so as to conceal all the visage except a blue-tipped nose and a pair of bright eyes, which rest hungrily on the cakes and rosy apples, asks abstractedly for "ten-cents-worth-of-tea-a-box-o-flour-two-pound-sugar-an'-a-half-pound-o-raisins-and-suet-for-me-mother-Sir?" the white-sleeved clerk immediately demanded, "Who is your mother? Have you the money?" If the reply was in the negative the clerk turned to the next customer, who being the colored servitor, was asked with a smile, "What can I do for you, Sir?" Then he received an order so large as to necessitate the careful use of pencil and paper to prevent an item being forgotten. Strange to say, notwithstanding the magnitude of the demand all the agreeable clerk would add, was—"I'll send them round immediately." Not a word about money! People bought beyond their means, too. There were some getting turkeys, geese, brandy, raisins, preserves, Irish whisky, and other delicacies, who wore ragged garments and broken boots. But this was accounted for by the brief conversation which two individuals carried on *en passant* outside, after a meagre-looking woman, wearing a rubber boot, a carpet slipper, and a piece of a patchwork quilt, bought a turkey which weighed twelve pounds, two bottles of brandy, one of Bourbon whisky, a small measure of potatoes, two pounds and a-half of flour, a pound of raisins, and a lemon. On the sidewalk a friend met her, and, learning her errand, said: "How much did it cost you, Mrs. Moynahan?" "Only $12, Ma'am." "Twelve—(a pause)—Did you pay your next month's rent?" "No! nor the last." "What'll you do?" "Faith, I don't know! But Mick swore we wouldn't have a owld Christmas while he had a dollar to the fore. So the rent must take care of itself." Every one bought what seemed to them best calculated to furnish good cheer, determined to make the most of Christmas, which comes but once a year!

Christmas Trees.

We are all familiar with the conventional Christmas trees, the evergreens covered with toys, and splendent with wax candles, icicles of glass, and balls of glittering metal. Such are hallowed by our memories of childhood, of parents' love, and of friends perhaps no more. Many of us, too, are more or less acquainted with the sombre pines, firs, or spruces, which we adapt to our Winter decorations; but few are aware how beautiful they appear in their forest homes.

To be sure, in Summer we cannot but note the contrast between the lively greens of the deciduous trees, with their light and delicate spray, and the darker masses of the coniferous foliage. While ordinary trees, such as the elm, the maple, and the oak, allow their principal stems to dissolve, as it were, into branches, the great pine family, as a rule, subordinate the limbs to the main trunk, and assume a pyramidal form. By this habit, and their peculiar fructification, we can always distinguish them, varied as their different forms may be; but it is in Winter that they are most noticeable, when they form the only green ornaments which Nature retains in her costume. They seem to be given us in order that we may preserve our faith in the coming Summer, and that we may not become totally disheartened by the storms of Winter and isolation.

It well repays one, after a snow-storm, to wander in the woods. It is there that the evergreens may be seen in their perfection. To the admiring eyes of waking childhood, the highly ornamental Christmas-tree cannot be more beautiful. The skeletons of the maples, beeches, and chestnuts, now seem mournful enough; the more so, perhaps, from the fact that they still retain within their trembling grasp a handful of their Summer leaves. But now is the holiday of the evergreens. They wade knee-deep in snow; they catch it as it falls, and weave of it most wonderful coronets and garlands. If we shake hands with some familiar pine, the crystallized holy water falls upon us like a blessing. And how tasteful is the costumes of these trees! Here is one, radiant with diamonds, defying the imitation of man; while another, near by, is clothed in bridal purity. As the cool breezes rock them to and fro, they join in a wholesome snow-ball frolic, and pelt each other playfully with the woolly whiteness. Their outline is distinct against the clear blue sky, which, with their concentration of foliage, gives them a certain aspect of majesty.

The pines, with their feathery foliage; the stately hemlocks, with their delicate tracery of leaves; the sombre junipers, and the arbor-vitæ, all present different forms of beauty, but there are other, humbler plants, used in our Christmas decorations, upon which it will be polite to call. We will meet the red berry-clusters of the ilex, looking very precious where all else seems dark; the caressing "Creeping Jenny" (a kind of *Lycopodium*,) and the mountain-laurel. In place of the snowy masses with which the latter beautifies the month of June, are equally lovely bunches of snow-flowers, the souls of the departed still lingering about their earthly homes. We will find the "prince's pine" still retaining its glossy leaves, and perhaps here and there may gather the red hips of the rose. But all these smaller plants belong to the Summer months, and at this season cannot compare with the knightly evergreens—who, all too quickly, wave us their courteous adieu.—*The Aldine.*

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 10°; 6 A. M., 10°; 9 A. M., 10°; 12 M., 12°; 3 P. M., 12½°; 6 P. M., 12½°; 9 P. M., 10½°; 12 P. M., 8½°. Average temperature yesterday, 10⅞°.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Exchanges and business houses closed early yesterday, on account of the holiday of Christmas.

Controller Green yesterday paid to the Police Department on account of street cleaning, the sum of $[illegible].

A very large business was transacted at the Custom-house yesterday, the receipts of the day being over $[illegible].

William Dunham, the Mississippi forger, left for Jackson, Miss., yesterday, in charge of two Government detectives.

Theodore Jacobs was arrested and gave bail in $500, before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of selling cigars without paying the special tax.

The fifth anniversary of the [illegible] Sunday-school will take place at the South Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

One of the steam pipes used for heating the new buildings at the south-west corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, burst yesterday, thereby filling the building with steam. No one was injured.

Richard Brandon, alias "Limpy Dick," who was arrested for having stolen a large number of bags from the Post-office, was yesterday held by Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Controller Green paid the Boulevard laborers, yesterday, the amount due them up to the 14th December inst., amounting to the sum of $45,000. All of the rolls of laborers which have been received at the Controller's office to this date have been paid.

Daniel Dixon, aged seventy, of No. 307 First-avenue, fell on the sidewalk opposite No. 187 East Twenty-second-street, yesterday, and, fracturing his skull, died a few minutes after reaching Bellevue Hospital, to which he had been removed in an ambulance.

Mr. Silas B. Seaman, a broker, died at the Park Hospital yesterday from injuries received under the wheels of a car of the Belt line, at the foot of Wall-street, on Saturday evening. The deceased was thirty-five years of age, unmarried, and a resident of [illegible], Long Island.

A meeting of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, which was to have been held yesterday, did not take place for want of a quorum, the Controller being the only member present at the hour appointed. The Board will meet to-morrow at 2½ P. M.

The monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The paper read at the last meeting by [illegible], Esq., entitled "Justice and Physicians on Questions of Insanity," will be made the subject of discussion for the evening.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society last evening at the Wigwam, Fourteenth-street, the following were initiated members of the organization: Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, Assistant Alderman Thos. E. Clancy, Andrew J. White, James J. Mealia, Maurice Powers, James D. Dunlap, Edward Kenny, Luke O. Gomes, and Joseph A. Lyons.

BROOKLYN.

The tax receipts in the City Collector's office, for the month up to date, amount to $1,5[illegible].

The contracts for cleaning the streets in 1873 were awarded by the Commissioners of City Works yesterday morning as follows: Middle Division—P. Dunnigan, $80,000. Eastern and Western Divisions—Scrimshaw Pavement Company, $97,322.

The Coroner's jury at the inquest on the body of Albert Gibson, a colored child, aged three years, of No. [illegible] Clinton-avenue, decided that death was the result of neglect of the child's step-mother, Frances Gibson. Upon this finding the woman was arrested, yesterday, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Phebe Vanderbilt, of Jamaica, was seriously burned on Monday evening by her clothes taking fire from a stove, at her residence.

One of the recently-imported Italians was found frozen to death, on Monday morning, near Glendale Station, on the South Side Railroad.

The man found frozen to death at Berlin station, on Monday morning, was Paul Pehle, an inmate of the Jamaica Poor-house. He left the institution on Sunday morning without the knowledge of the keepers.

The Queens County Court-house trouble is likely to take a new turn. At the next Legislature it is understood that a bill will be sent in to amend the Court-house act, by authorizing [illegible] for the building to $[illegible] instead of $[illegible], as is now stated.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Kelly, arrested on Monday night in Jersey City, for stabbing Thomas Gray, was yesterday held to await the result of Gray's injuries.

The foundry of the Grant Locomotive Works was set on fire yesterday afternoon by the upsetting of a ladle of molten iron, but the flames were soon extinguished. One man was badly burned.

William Collins, of Paterson, charged with setting his rolling-mill on fire on Sunday evening, was released yesterday on $2,000 bail. It is understood that he has been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Henry L. Mullin was arrested yesterday at Paterson, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 on suspicion of having set on fire a small furniture-store kept by him at No. 81 Broadway, Paterson. The fire was put out with trifling loss. The place was insured for $800 in the Continental of New-York.

While a party of laborers were engaged in a sewer excavation on Jersey City Heights on Monday afternoon, the embankment caved in, burying four of them. On extricating them, Patrick Jennings, one of the men, was found to be much exhausted, and he has since died from his injuries. Deceased leaves a wife and family in destitute circumstances.

Personal.

Gen. T. G. Pitcher, of Washington; Lieut.-Commander S. F. Shaw, of the United States Navy, and Col. E. Hall, of Texas, are at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. Peabody Young, of Princeton, N. J., is at the St. Germain Hotel.

Panise de Ivon, of the French Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Henry M. Stanley is at the St. George Hotel.

State Senator Wm. T. [illegible], of Bennington, Vt., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressman Oakes Ames, of North Easton, Mass.; Gen. J. S. Casement, of Ohio; J. J. Belden, of Syracuse; and H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

H. W. Hook, of Philadelphia, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Col. C. C. [illegible], of the United States Army; Dr. J. K. Hay, of St. Louis, and Prof. M. W. Whitney, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

F. Nicolay, of Paris; Judge Bell, of Texas, and E. M. Lapice, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Sidney Post, United States Consul at Vienna, is at the Hoffman House.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

At a late hour last night, the remains of an unknown man, about forty years of age, were found lying on the Harlem Railroad track at Seventy-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and were taken to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station. The deceased had sandy hair, whiskers, and mustache, and was attired in a black coat and gray pantaloons. In one of his pockets was found a card of J. Murphy, gents' furnishing goods, No. 74 Bowery. The deceased is supposed to have been run over by a Harlem train. His left leg was cut off, and his body was shockingly mutilated.

Prof. Tyndall in Hoboken.

Prof. Tyndall yesterday visited the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken. He was accompanied by Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, Prof. Guyot, of Princeton, Prof. Draper, of the University of New-York, and other prominent scientific men. The party was received by President Morton and other members of the Faculty, and conducted through the building. Prof. Tyndall expressed his satisfaction at the visit, and a reception was afterward given the party at the residence of Mrs. E. A. Stevens.

WEAK LUNGS AND SENSITIVE THROATS are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature occurring during our Winters, and, in consequence, *Asthmatic Affections, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, and similar complaints* are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, and frequently the cause of them, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms by resorting at once to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and well-tried remedy, sure to remove your Cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

What Shall Preserve Us from Fire?—The Remedy.

Use the fire-proof system of COL. ANDREW DERROM, of Paterson, N. J. It is simple and cheaply applied, and is effective.

The only remedy to preserve "the corrugated buildings" from fire. Investigate it.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

This will be a week of good living, and there is in New-York no better place to live well than at CURRIER'S DINING-SALOON, No. 146 Fulton-street. This favorite resort is always well supplied with the choicest seasonable viands, nearly every article being furnished from Currier's own farm; consequently, wholesome food is insured.—*Advertisement.*

For thirty years J. A. CURRIER & Co.'s crackers and biscuits have been famous among discriminating eaters. Such will be pleased to learn that these justly-celebrated crackers and biscuits are still made, and will be delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, from No. 422 Greenwich-street, free of charge.—*Advertisement.*

A GOOD JUDGE of pianos always awards the palm to "The Knabe," which is superseding all others in artistic and fashionable *salons*. J. Bauer & Co., No. 650 Broadway, sell them.—*Advertisement.*

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Woodside Pharmacy.
Strictly pure chemicals and fresh drugs.
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Extra Dry Cabinet
of
MOET & CHANDON,
AT
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and Broadway, and 42d-st.

Rimmel's Cashmere Bouquet.
For the handkerchief.
CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP.
MADE BY COLGATE & CO.

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

The new and beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth, in combination with Dr. M. Levett's air-cells, is remarkable for being very thin, pure, tasteless, feather-light, transparent, extremely durable, and feeling like the skin of the mouth. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 15 East 20th-st., near Tiffany's.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, [illegible] black or brown. All druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The [illegible] Steamers [illegible] leave Pier 8 North River, New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BISCHOFFSHEIM—PAINE.—In Paris, on the 3d of December inst., at the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, by Rev. Edward Forbes, A. M., MARY, daughter of William H. Paine, of New-York, to FERDINAND R. BISCHOFFSHEIM, son of Jonathan R. Bischoffsheim, Senator, Brussels, Belgium.

GILL—SHELDON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., JOHN M. GILL to MARY AMELIA SHELDON, all of New-York.

HAVEMEYER—FRANCIS.—At the United States Legation, Athens, Greece, on Saturday, Dec. [illegible], 1872, by Rev. Dr. Hill, JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, of New-York, to ALICE A., daughter of Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy, N. Y., United States Minister to Greece.

SEAMAN—EBBETS.—Monday, Dec. 23, 1872, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., JOHN F. SEAMAN to ANN C., daughter of the late Edward N. Ebbets.

DIED.

BERGH.—At Rhinebeck, Dec. 23, GEORGE B. [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

Funeral at Rhinebeck, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BECKWITH.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 22, 1872, HELEN WOOD, only daughter of Jefferson T. and Frances H. Beckwith, aged 5 years, 11 months, and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Erie Railway Depot, foot Chambers-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

CATLIN.—In Jersey City, on the 23d inst., after a lingering illness, GEORGE CATLIN, artist, aged 76.

Funeral at 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, from the residence of D. S. Gregory. The remains will be taken temporarily to the Jersey City Cemetery.

CAMP.—At Brooklyn, Dec. 23, SARAH KELLOGG, daughter of Samuel K. and Sarah Kellogg Camp, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 257 Lafayette-av., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 9 A. M.

CUSHMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, ELIZABETH A., wife of Alonzo R. Cushman and daughter of the late Isaac Jones.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 418 West 19th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn.

KNAPP.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, CAROLINE E. KNAPP, wife of Stephen H. Knapp, Esq., of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIBBE.—On 24th December, MARIA D. KIBBE, in the 84th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jasper Corning, No. 115 East 22d-st., Friday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, LAWRENCE L. MOORE, aged 43 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSBORN.—At Billerica, Mass., on the 20th inst., Mr. WILLIAM OSBORN, aged 80 years.

PHILLIPS.—At Washington City, ESTHER, relict of Naphtali Phillips, aged 88 years.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 46 West 23d-st.

RIGHTMIRE.—On Monday, Dec. 23, OSCAR H., son of Thomas F. and Elizabeth Post Rightmire, aged 12 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. [illegible]-av., this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock.

ROMER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, of pneumonia, HARVEY ROMER, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 84 Bank-st.; also, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, in the M. E. Church, Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., where the remains will be taken for interment, by the 10:45 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

RUSHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, GEORGE RUSHER, (of Durrie & Rusher, New-York,) in his 61st year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 232 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SEAMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, SILAS C. SEAMAN, son of the late Dr. E. W. Seaman.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SLOSSON.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 21, JOHN SLOSSON, counselor-at-law, aged 66.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Bar are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday next, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M., at the Reformed Church, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

WESTCOTT.—Dec. 23, BLANCHE F., infant daughter of Benjamin G. and Hattie F. Westcott.

Funeral will take place at South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 26, at 10½ A. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. 9:10 A. M.

WARD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, 22d inst., MARY AMELIA, wife of Rev. Charles W. Ward, and daughter of the late Samuel Seabury, D. D.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 P. M.

YATES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 24th inst., JAMES G., youngest son of Hannah and the late Thomas Yates, aged 20 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

YERKS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Dec. 23, of paralysis, WILLIAM YERKS, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 26, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the M. E. Church, Leonard-st., corner of Conselyea, Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be removed to White Plains, for interment, on the 10:40 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

The members of the Yorkville Branch Y. M. C. A. are invited to meet at the rooms of the Association, 86th-st. and 3d-av., at 10½ A. M., to attend the funeral of our late associate, Dr. LEWIS [illegible].
JAMES D. SHIPMAN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAMPAGNES.—THE WELL-ESTEEMED qualities.
SHERRIES, pale, gold, brown, dry, fruity, &c.
CLARETS, good table wines, and wines of grand vintages.
CORDIALS, Dutch, from the oldest and only high-reputed house in Amsterdam.
LIQUORS—Cognacs, Rums, Scotch Whiskies, &c.
STILTON CHEESE, in tins and bladders.
FRENCH PEAS, beautiful natural green, delicious, haricot verts, champignons, &c.
EUROPEAN FRUITS—Apricots, Cherries, assorted, &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union-square.

CHRISTIAN AND CHARITABLE WORK IN NEW-YORK.

While there are 476 Churches, Chapels, and Missions and 412 Sabbath-schools and 300 Day-schools in the interests of intelligence, morality, and religion, there is an active opposing force of 7,570 liquor shops, with numerous evil associates, corrupting the innocent, besotting the ignorant, and impoverishing, debasing, and ruining the bodies and souls of men. To lift up the fallen and save the wandering, and carry aid and comfort to the homes of the poor and needy, the City Mission sends forth its earnest, experienced agents into the streets and lanes of the City.

The forty-sixth year of the beneficent operations of this important agency has just closed, and the annual report soon to be published will show that thousands of families have been temporarily aided, and hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children have been benefited in many ways. But the income has been insufficient to meet the expenditure by $[illegible]. This deficiency arises from the very large outlay in establishing the New Gospel Chapel on the Bowery, and from losses by deaths and removals, &c. It is believed that the friends of the cause will be glad to join in an extra effort to remove this debt before the beginning of the new year. Let it be remembered that this is the oldest organization of the kind, that it is entirely unsectarian, and that its single object is to do good to all men. It has never received a dollar from the State or City Government, and has no income or vested funds to fall back upon.

The Executive Committee appeal with confidence to the benevolent who have hitherto sustained them, and earnestly ask that extra contributions be sent in without delay to meet the present emergency, and give encouragement to the faithful laborers to persevere in their arduous undertaking. Donations may be sent to
A. R. WETMORE,
Chairman of the Executive Committee,
No. 232 Greenwich-st.
M. K. JESUP, Treasurer,
No. 49 Liberty-st., or
L. E. JACKSON, Assistant Treasurer,
No. 30 Bible House.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M. and 12 M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR, of the City of New-York are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Judge SLOSSON, a Vice-President of the Association, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church, [illegible]
[illegible], President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THIS PAPER I have considered the symptoms accompanying the various forms of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., and have asserted that my Medicines will cure these diseases.

I shall continue from day to day to produce the proofs of these assertions in the form of well authenticated certificates.

Among the many cures by my Medicines is the following, which will be found interesting:
J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—Dear Sir: [illegible]

G. W. LANNING.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS, prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, North-east corner SIXTH and ARCH sts., PHILADELPHIA. For sale by all Druggists and dealers.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York,
Wholesale Agent.
[To be continued.]

P. S.—Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
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34TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
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Because it supplies a public necessity in a central location.

It is the determination of the MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, as well as the dealers, to at all times keep [illegible]
WONDERFUL DISPLAY
for
CHRISTMAS DAY.

On and after New-Year's Day the Wholesale Department will be open [illegible]. A fast supply boat will run every fifteen minutes from the Market Pier to supply shipping and down-town trade.

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FOR SALE—An elegant stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S, at prices which will defy competition.

Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, Scott, in cloth and fine binding; Ruskin's Works, the Art Journal complete in twenty-three volumes, Carlyle's Works, Goethe and Schiller's Works. All of these books are the best editions, and at the lowest price.

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New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS	For 1873 will have "DOING HIS BEST," a serial by Trowbridge; SHORT STORIES, SKETCHES OF TRAVEL, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, popular articles on ANIMALS, ASTRONOMY, ELECTRICITY, PHOTOGRAPH, TELEGRAPH. With full department for Enigmas, Rebuses, Puzzles of all kinds; Humorous Pictures. "The Best Writers and the Best Magazine." $2; an extra copy for three new subscribers. ATLANTIC and OUR YOUNG FOLKS, $5.

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HOLIDAY SEASON
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THE MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York, are out with a new edition of Dr. E. B. Foote's PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. This book is beautifully printed and bound in one volume of nearly 1,000 octavo pages, embellished with 200 illustrations. The author is a bold yet pleasing writer, as well as a successful practitioner in this City. The book has already had an immense sale, and is one of the most appropriate holiday gifts to be found in the market.

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No. 3 Beekman-st., opposite new Post-office.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

We anticipated that although several sales were announced to occur at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 24, that but little business would be transacted, and such was the case, for but one sale was consummated, viz.: Sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, under the direction of M. T. [illegible], Esq., referee, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, of two four-story brick stores and tenements and lots—[illegible]—situate on the south side of East Thirty-fourth-street, [illegible] feet [illegible] of Third-avenue, sold [illegible] subject to incumbrances, amounting to [illegible], for $[illegible] over and above this sum, making the total price realized $[illegible], purchased by Alfred J. Taylor for parties in interest. The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by Jas. M. Miller of four five-story brick tenement-houses and lots, Nos. 220, [illegible] and 224 East Seventy-fifth-street, west of Second-avenue, adjourned to Friday next, Dec. 27. Sale by Hugh N. Camp of house and lot on East Sixteenth-street, east of Avenue A, adjourned to Jan. 1, 1873. Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of house and lot on East Fifty-seventh-street, east of Second-avenue, adjourned to Jan. 8, 1873. Sale by same auctioneer of six lots on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, west of Fourth-avenue, sale announced as settled and property withdrawn; and sale by same auctioneer of house and lot No. 22 Elizabeth-street, north of Bayard-street, postponed indefinitely, owing to the non-appearance of referee. Neither business was transacted, and, To-day being Christmas, the Exchange will be closed.

Exchange Sale, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

[illegible]-story brick stores, tenements and lots, East 34th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 3d-av., lots each [illegible]; sold together	$[illegible]

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 23.

[illegible]-st., e. s., 12 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25x94	$14,000
Prospect-place, w. s., 174 ft. s. of 42d-st., [illegible]	16,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 25x75	15,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st-av., [illegible]	39,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Madison-av., [illegible]	18,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.5	35,000
Avenue C, w. s., [illegible] ft. s. of 17th-st., [illegible], h. and l.	17,000
Park-av., e. s., 79 ft. s. of 40th-st., 18x80	30,000
5th-av., s. e. corner 49th-st., 25x100	130,000
4th-av., [illegible] corner 42d-st., [illegible]; 4th-av., e. s., [illegible] ft. s. of 42d-st., [illegible]; 4th-av., e. s., [illegible] ft. s. of 42d-st., [illegible], 1-15 part	5,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The valuable property on 3d-av., south-east corner of 27th-st., being 128 feet on the avenue by 112½ feet on 27th-st.

ALSO FOR SALE on 5th-av., the corner of 44th-st., 25 feet on 5th-av. by 125 feet on 44th-st.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.
NOS. 718 AND 720 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL. EXTRA LARGE LOT. WOULD BE IMPROVED TO SUIT TENANT.
For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.
BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST., LOT 50x100 FEET. WOULD BE LEASED FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH RENEWAL. APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY, NO. 22 PINE-ST.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS houses for sale: No. 1 East 62d-st.; Nos. 8 and 60 West 57th-st.; Nos. 14, 18, and 20 East 57th-st.; Nos. 20 and 48 West 56th-st.; No. 29 West 36th-st.; No. 8 East 54th-st. (with stable); Nos. 8 and 10 West 49th-st.; No. 15 East 53d-st.; Nos. 16 and 28 West 52d-st.; Nos. 5 and 14 [illegible]; [illegible]. Also, Nos. [illegible] and 776 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—For sale a magnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60; lot half the block; finished in hard-wood, frescoed, and replete with the latest improvements. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Basement Rooms G and H.

FIFTH-AV., 45TH-ST.—EXCEEDINGLY well finished, most magnificently furnished and decorated, full size dwelling for sale very reasonably; also, [illegible] one house adjoining, unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 258 5th-av.

LOTS.—FINE CORNER PLOTS AND SINGLE lots on 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park. Also on 44th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 57th, 58th, 62d, 64th, 67th, 69th, 75th, 77th, 80th, 83d, 88th, 93d, 94th, and 96th sts., between 4th and 8th avs. Bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION PALACE.—Vacant lots opposite and in the vicinity of the projected Industrial Exhibition Palace, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement Rooms G and H.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 586 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 150 acres of land, adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 26, THAT VALuable three-story brick high-basement house, No. 115 East 17th-st., north side, two doors from Cram's corner; rent, $2,000.

Also, that four-story English-basement furnished house, No. 257 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.; a 15 per cent investment.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 28 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—TO LET—NO. 8 CORTLANDT-ST., NORTH side, near Broadway, a large and desirable five-story brownstone front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions; size 25x115 feet. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., 53 Liberty-st.

FACTORY TO LEASE—FORTY HORSE-power engine, and with or without wood-working machinery, near Bridge-street Ferry, Brooklyn. Address H. W. C., Box No. 1,872, New-York City Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 320 WEST 57TH-st., fronting Central Park, four rooms, $12.

INSURANCE.

THE HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Hereby gives notice that it intends to increase the amount of its capital stock to
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
B. S. WALCOTT,
President.
I. REMSEN LANE,
SECRETARY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1872.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 16, 1872.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire. In case of failure to pay the said assessment, on or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.
MARCUS F. HODGES,
President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE,
Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
FOR SALE.
If applied for soon, the stock, fixtures and good will of an old established country store, situated in Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location tip-top; rare chance for a good business man. Apply in person to W. H. VAN KLEECK, No. 132 Warren-st., New-York City, or A. S. HASBROOK, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BUSINESS PARTNER WANTED—With a small capital, but energetic and reliable; a new and finely opening business—the introduction and sale of natural history specimens, models, &c., and the publication of cheap and popular works on natural science. Apply in person at No. 18 Cooper Union.

TO RENT.—TO A PERSON OF ABILITY and experience, a well established and prosperous boarding and day school for young ladies, pleasantly situated in southern New-England. Address B. C., Box No. 130 Times Office.

A PERSON WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a partner with $5,000 or $10,000 to engage in the woolen and Italian business for cash. Address A. B. C., Box No. 168 Times Office.

CAPITAL WANTED TO INTRODUCE A new article. Address ARCTIC, Box No. 128 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED,)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-Eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $165,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of [illegible], and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $[illegible] have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

I., B., & W.
EXTENSION RAILWAY
First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible
GOLD BONDS,
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and WESTERN ROAD from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202 miles, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION TWO YEARS, and has net earnings sufficient to guarantee punctual payment on all obligations of the Company, including the bonds on the Extension of 212 miles, and which, it is estimated, will have, when completed, an income larger than that of the old road at the present time.

Nearly 100 miles of the Extension is finished, and the whole will be completed during 1873, making a trunk line, under one organization, of 420 miles, in a section not surpassed by any in the West.

It is seldom so strong a security is offered at the low price of 90 AND INTEREST.

We recommend these Bonds as one of the most desirable securities in the market to all investors, and especially to banks, insurance companies, and for the use of trust funds.

All having large investments to make are invited to go over the line and make personal examination.

Pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished on application.

Turner Brothers,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe these one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
We offer for sale the following:

$41,000	WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
[illegible]	JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
[illegible]	PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
[illegible]	ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
[illegible]	CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
[illegible]	CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000	GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902.

Until further notice the Bonds remaining on hand can be obtained, at par and interest, by application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st. The Bonds are for $1,000 each, bearing date Nov. 1, 1872, and payable in thirty years, with interest coupons attached, due May 1 and Nov. 1, free of all State and United States taxes, with the right of conversion at any time between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877, at par, into the capital stock of the Company; with a provision that, should the Company hereafter execute a mortgage to secure the payment of any other of its obligations, these Bonds shall be included in such mortgage. The Bonds can either be registered in the name of the owner, or pass as "Bearer" Bonds, as desired, from time to time.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
ADAM NORRIE,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
JAS. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
SIDNEY DILLON.
} Finance Committee.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 16, 1872.

ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Penn., are hereby notified that the SINKING FUND for 1873 will be invested in those Bonds at the lowest rates offered.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

D. MACPHERSON,
Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Penn.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Bitumen Company, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1872, at 3 P. M.
STUART GWYNN, Vice-President.
L. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

OLD INDIANA STATE BONDS WITH overdue coupons bought. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE of road actually laid and in running order, offered to close the loan.

The New-Jersey division of the Road is finished and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

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7 Per Cent. Gold
First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $16,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 15 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars, upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $847,500
FOR THE
DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,
UNDER
Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

"The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled 'An act to provide means to support the Government,' passed April 12, 1872, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and [illegible].

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid, in gold coin, on the acceptance of the proposals, or by the [illegible] day of [illegible].

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund, in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The stock maturing on the 1st day of January, 1873, will be received in payment for [illegible].

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 4, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Comptroller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1872, and reopened TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 14, 1873.

C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst. preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 307 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NAtional Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where matured State Bonds can be exchanged for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity.

N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. A. [illegible], Cashier.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A young man, aged twenty, and conversant with the business, wishes a situation as cashier; A 1 references. Address X. [illegible], Box No. 155 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, [illegible], with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of [illegible] each.
Registered Bonds of [illegible] each.
Price [illegible] and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

CHICAGO AND CANADA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS.
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
OFFER A FEW DESIRABLE
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY NATIONAL BANK.
SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IN NEW-YORK.

THE CHEAPEST SECURITY NOW OFFERED.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WESTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN R.R.

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, bearing interest at Seven per cent. in Gold Coin, "of or equal to the present standard." Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. When desired, bonds will be registered by the Trustee—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable January and July.

The road is completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the CHICAGO AND ALTON R.R. at Virden, a distance of over [illegible] miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, ENTIRELY PAID FOR, and in full operation, and it is upon the completed portion only that bonds amounting to $[illegible] are now offered at 85 and accrued interest, in currency. Bonds upon the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price, and will be offered only upon completed road. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the important roads, [illegible] at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this Company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We recommend these bonds as an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers, No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $12,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay by the shortest practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprise is a legitimate one, and the parties in interest are among the best business men of Milwaukee.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered [illegible].

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD,
OF LONG ISLAND,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
JACOB E. SHIPHERD & CO.,
NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Descriptive pamphlets furnished upon application.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 2, proximo, and reopened Jan. 2, 1873.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY,
FAIRCHANCE, Penn., Dec. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Fairchance Iron Company will be held at the office of G. A. Thomson, Esq., in the Borough of Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (eighth day) of January next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON
TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NO. 22 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on the evening of 31st of December, 1872, and remain closed until the evening of 31st January, 1873.

E. F. HATFIELD, Jr., Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY,
Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NOTICE.—STOLEN ON THE 20TH INST. the following securities: Ten (10) one thousand dollar income Bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] inclusive; also certificate of stock No. [illegible] for one hundred shares capital stock of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, standing in the name of the Taylor Iron-works. All persons are cautioned against negotiating any of the above-named securities.

J. H. WALKER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 680 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS.
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

51ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Jersey City
INSURANCE COMP'Y.
ORGANIZED 1857.
OFFICE NO. 26 GRAND-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 18, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) per Cent. payable on demand in

GOLD.

This Company insures principally detached dwelling-houses. Has no agents outside of the State of New-Jersey.

Total amount of losses sustained since the 1st day of last June, $[illegible].

JESSE PAULMIER, President.
W. [illegible], Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. from earnings and surplus fund, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, inst., payable in stock of the Company on and after the 15th day of February next, at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, and at the Company's office, Watertown. Transfer-books to remain closed from the 1st to the [illegible] day of January inclusive.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 15th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 15th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
COMPANY, No. 69 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Schedules of twenty or more coupons may now be presented, for which checks will be ready Jan. 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 26th inst., to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books on the 14th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 30th inst. C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-
ROAD COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York. The interest then due upon registered bonds will be paid as heretofore by checks to the order of the bondholders sent by mail to recorded address. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 207 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 4, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and remain closed until the 2d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable Jan. [illegible], 1873. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M. on the 6th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st inst. until that date. JNO. T. [illegible], Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d January proximo.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed until 5th of January, 1873. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (PER Cent.) free of tax has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.

The transfer-book will remain closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1873.

G. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. currency bonds due Jan. [illegible], 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the [illegible] inst. and reopen Jan. [illegible], 1873. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of "George Opdyke & Co.," No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 20th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1873.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 11, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed on and after Dec. 16, 1872. By order of the Board of Directors,

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1873.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company having been recently consolidated with the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, the coupons of the bonds will be paid by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, (consolidated,) at banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., on and after Jan. 2, 1873. E. F. WINSLOW, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S
OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1873, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, and the two million loan bonds of said State maturing on that day, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. GILBERT MOLLISON, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1872.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of six (6) per Cent. has this day been declared, free from all tax, payable Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed till the above date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1873.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of six per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1873.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, ON the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Extension Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. B. E. SMITH, President.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1873.

E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from taxes,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after Jan. 2. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.
DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer-books closed on and after the 20th inst. until the 2d of January.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAIL-
WAY COMPANY, No. 12 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MAturing 1st January, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of THURSDAY, 26th inst., until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. [illegible], 1873.

C. F. [illegible], Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD
COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN per cent. Debenture Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after Jan. 2. C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
Nos. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. [illegible], prox., until when the transfer-books will be closed.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. [illegible] BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage land grant bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due Jan. 1 next, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, at this office. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Tax, payable 2d January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. until that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

C. H. COX, Cashier.

B. H. WATSON, Cashier. SAM'L B. WHITE, President.
GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1873. B. H. WATSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share will be paid on and after the 2d day of January coming.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN
RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1873, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

MONTGOMERY CITY EIGHT PER Cent. Bonds.—The coupons due 1st January, 1873, on these bonds will be paid by HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1873—JANUARY INTEREST.

The Twenty-fifth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, S. W. corner Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1872.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Deposits received of any sum from *One* to *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars*.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will draw interest from Jan. 1.*

FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—An Interest Dividend at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

Money deposited now will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILY, Treasurer.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. [illegible] 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from the 1st day of January at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays also from 6 to 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
Chartered 1852.
Interest commences Jan. 1 on new deposits.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $[illegible].

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $[illegible].

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARble working works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BALL & DENNY, dealers in pianos, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of and accounts due said firm will be settled by S. X. BALL, who alone has the right to sign the firm name.

S. X. BALL,
J. W. DENNY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

N. B.—The business in future will be continued by S. X. BALL.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTRAORDINARY
SALE OF FINE BOOKS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOOKS,
MOSTLY IN ELEGANT BINDINGS,
COMPRISING AN EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE assortment of the best editions of works on the Fine Arts, History, Biography, Bibliography, Poetry, the Drama, Music, Natural History, Memoirs, Voyages and Travels, sumptuously Illustrated Books, rare Cruikshankiana, and a very choice selection of recent editions of the best French works on

ARCHITECTURE.

A few of the more important books may be noted, viz: Audubon's Birds of America, original subscriber's copy, 4 vols., elephant folio, newly bound in half Russia, together with 5 vols. text, bound to match; D'Orbigny's Great Work of Natural History, 16 vols. royal 8vo, half morocco; Nichol's Literary Anecdotes and Illustrations, complete, 17 volumes 8vo, full calf, gilt; Picart's Ceremonies, [illegible] vols. folio, in six brilliant plates; Lodge's Portraits, Gilray's Caricatures, Hogarth's complete works, Les Arts Somptuaires, 4 vols. 4to, bound in 3, half morocco, with 320 splendid Chromo-Lithographic Plates; Lacroix et Seré, Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance, [illegible] vols. 4to, half Levant morocco; Macklin's Bible, [illegible] vols. folio, full morocco; Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols. royal 8vo; [illegible] Miscellany, [illegible] with [illegible], and also, numerous [illegible] by G. Cruikshank, [illegible] vols. 8vo, half morocco; [illegible] Daily Tribune, from [illegible] to December [illegible], [illegible] vols. folio, half bound; Nisard's Collection des Auteurs Latin, 27 vols. royal 8vo, half morocco; Viollet-le-Duc, Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française, 10 vols. 8vo, half morocco, with upward of 4,000 wood engravings; [illegible] Encyclopédie d'Architecture, 12 vols. 4to, half morocco, with more than 1,400 plates, engraved by the best artists, &c., &c.

THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
AT
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
ON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 27 and 28,
commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.
Catalogues Ready. Books on View.
MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms Nos. [illegible] Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & CO.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 30 and 31,
At 7 o'clock, at their new galleries,
NO. 5 UNION-SQUARE, (WEST,)
A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF A WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR, consisting chiefly of examples of artists of the French, Belgian, English, and American schools, viz.:

Prof. Sondermann, of Dusseldorf.
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Fred. Schulten.
G. Brion.
N. Diaz.
A. Calame.
Isabey.
F. [illegible]
[illegible]
De Brakeleer.
L. [illegible]
[illegible]
Vermeulen.
Kuwasseg.

Sidney Percy.
Wm. Hart.
Shattuck.
G. H. Hall.
Whittredge.
[illegible]
Gay.
T. L. Smith.
[illegible]
W. S. Mount.
Bierstadt.
S. Colman.
E. L. Henry.
W. [illegible]

Vernons and others.

Also, a number of fine ENGLISH WATER-COLORS by Hayes and Clarke.

The above will be on exhibition on and after THURSDAY, Dec. 26, DAY and EVENING.

STATE OF VERMONT—BENNINGTON County.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, orators, vs. THE HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—In Equity.—December Term, 1872.—Whereas, a decree was made in this cause at said term by the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont in favor of the orators against the defendants for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed by said Harlem Extension Railroad Company to the orators as trustees; and whereas, by said decree, it is ordered that unless the sum of one million six hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars adjudged to be due under said mortgage to the orators as trustees, shall be paid, with costs, by the defendants before the 20th day of January, 1873, the railroad premises, property, and franchises covered by said mortgage, so far as the same are within or derived from the State of Vermont, be sold by me, as Special Master of said Court, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said decree, and conveyance made to the purchaser thereof accordingly.

I, hereby, give notice that I shall, in pursuance of said decree, and in conformity with its directions, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 20th day of January, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house in Bennington, in the State of Vermont, (unless the amount of said decree is previously paid by the defendants,) all that certain railroad, with its privileges, appurtenances, lands, premises, rights, and property, situate within the State of Vermont, and being all of the Harlem Extension Railroad as now constructed and operated, that lies within the State of Vermont, extending from the State line between the County of Bennington, Vt., and the County of Rensselaer, in the State of New-York, through the village of Bennington to Rutland, and from North Bennington, Vt., to the State line, in the town of Shaftsbury, Vt., comprising the railroads formerly known as the Bennington and Rutland and Vermont and New-York Railroads, and connecting at said Hoosick with the railroad formerly known as the Lebanon Springs Railroad, and at said Rutland with the Rutland Railroad, together with all and singular the franchises and rights derived under the laws of the State of Vermont, as now held or enjoyed by any or either of the said railroad companies for owning, occupying, maintaining, or operating said Harlem Extension Railroad within the State of Vermont.

Said sale to be subject to the rights of the orators, the said Union Trust Company, as trustees under a certain mortgage of the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, made by the Bennington and Rutland Company, on the 15th day of August, [illegible], to secure the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of said Company.—Dated at Bennington, this 10th day of December, 1872.

DANIEL McKEOWN,
dil-law7wW Special Master in Chancery.

STATE OF VERMONT—BENNINGTON County.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, orators, vs. THE HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY, and THE LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—In Equity.—December Term, 1872.—Whereas, a decree was made in this cause at said term by the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont in favor of the orators against the defendants for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed by said Lebanon Springs Railroad Company to the orators as trustees; and whereas, by said decree it is ordered that unless the sum of four hundred and ninety thousand dollars and costs, adjudged to be due the orators as trustees under said mortgage, shall be paid by the defendants before the 20th day of January, 1873, the railroad premises, property, and franchises conveyed by said mortgage be sold by me, as Special Master of said Court at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said decree, and conveyance made thereof to the purchaser accordingly.

I hereby give notice that I shall, in pursuance of said decree, and in conformity with its directions, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 20th day of January, 1873, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Bennington, in the County of Bennington and State of Vermont, (unless the amount of said decree is previously paid by said defendants,) all that certain railroad, with its privileges, appurtenances, premises, rights, and property formerly known as the Vermont and New-York Railroad, and now the property of the Harlem Extension Railroad Company, extending from the State line between the States of New-York and Vermont at Hoosick, in the County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, to the village of Bennington, in the said County of Bennington, a distance of five miles, more or less, connecting the railroads formerly known as the Lebanon Springs Railroad, in the State of New-York, and the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, in the State of Vermont, and forming with these roads as consolidated the Harlem Extension Railroad, as now used and operated, together with all the franchises for owning, maintaining and operating the said Vermont and New-York Railroad derived under the laws of the State of Vermont by said Lebanon Springs and Harlem Extension Railroad Companies, or now held or enjoyed by either of them.—Dated at Bennington, this 10th day of December, 1872.

DANIEL McKEOWN,
dil-law7wW Special Master in Chancery.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, [illegible] DISTRICT, N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have levied and distrained upon, and will sell at public auction, through Muller, Wilkins & Co., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. [illegible], 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, all the right, title, and interest of A. H. Mickle & Son in and to one hundred and [illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Mrs. G. B. Miller's Tobacco Manufactory Company, now standing upon the books of said Company in the name of A. H. Mickle & Son, for the payment of an internal revenue tax due the United States by the said A. H. Mickle & Son.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. [illegible], 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; [illegible] Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; [illegible] Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 Mortgage Bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 50 Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, par $1,000 each.

For further particulars apply to
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, corner 4th-st., will sell on THURSDAY, and following EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, a valuable COLLECTION OF BOOKS, including CHOICE LIBRARY EDITIONS, some splendidly illustrated. Catalogues give full particulars.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

POMMERY & GRENO,
CHAMPAGNE.
HENKELL & CO.,
HOCK AND SPARKLING WINES.
JOURNU FRERES,
CLARET AND SAUTERNE WINE.
FOR SALE BY THE LEADING WINE DEALERS AND GROCERS.
CHARLES GRAEF,
SOLE AGENT.

MESSRS. [illegible] & CO., GROcers, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible], would most respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to their stock of choice Brandies, Wines, and Liquors, many of which were imported by our predecessors [illegible] the China, English, French and Domestic markets. Please call and examine.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..............................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for [illegible] and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

[illegible]

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP [illegible] foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 12½ P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, 1872.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 A. M.

OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

[illegible]

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

[illegible]

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. [illegible], Agent.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN..............2,500 tons

PEMBROKE..............2,500 tons

[illegible]

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Layborne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin........................$75 and $65 currency

Second Cabin........................ [illegible] currency

Steerage........................30 currency

[illegible]

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

[illegible]

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, [illegible]......Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.

GREECE, THOMAS......Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.

EGYPT, [illegible]......Wed'day, Jan. 8, at 12 M.

FRANCE, THOMSON......Wed'day, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWSON......Saturday, Jan. 4, at [illegible]

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

[illegible]

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. [illegible] Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH-RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York. | From Glasgow.

Saturday, Dec. 28....AUSTRALIA....Saturday, Jan. 18.

Saturday, Jan. 4....VICTORIA....Saturday, Jan. 25.

Saturday, Jan. 11....EUROPA....Saturday, Feb. 1.

Saturday, Jan. 18....ANGLIA....Saturday, Feb. 8.

Saturday, Jan. 25....INDIA....Saturday, Feb. 15.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF [illegible]......Thursday, Dec. [illegible]

CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.

CITY OF ——......Thursday, 1873.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Jan. 4, 10 A. M.

CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Jan. 9, [illegible] P. M.

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $[illegible] and $[illegible] gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

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JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, Dec. 28

VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......Saturday, Jan. 25

PEREIRE......DANRE......Saturday, Feb. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamer of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE......Dec. 25, at 12 M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at [illegible]

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Jan. 8, at ——

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE......Jan. 15, at ——

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN......Jan. 22, at ——

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at ——

[illegible]

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (England) DIRECT.

[illegible] Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, [illegible]......Thursday, Dec. 26

ARRAGON, [illegible]......Saturday, Dec. [illegible]

[illegible]

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

[illegible]

CITY OF MEXICO......[illegible]

CITY OF HAVANA......[illegible]

[illegible]

CITY OF MERIDA......[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. [illegible], Tuesday, Dec. 24.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. [illegible], Thursday, Dec. 26.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the Northeastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished, and signed at the office. [illegible], No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

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EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ——, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 45 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM......Dec. 23

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......Jan. 23, '73

ERIE, Capt. [illegible]......Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs., Jan. [illegible]

COLUMBIA, Capt. F. S. CURTIS, Thursday......Dec. 26

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur. Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. | Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 341 Broadway; No. 229 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices; No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

[illegible], Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at [illegible] P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN MICHELS, plaintiff, against [illegible] MICHELS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 20, 1872.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1872.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n27-law6wW*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—TIFFANY & CO., plaintiffs, vs. THOMAS G. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-eight [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 1st day of [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d11-law6wW

CHANCERY COURT—FIRST DISTRICT, Southern Chancery Division, State of Alabama. Register's office, Mobile, Nov. [illegible], 1872.—WILLIAM J. PEAKE & CO. and M. P. LEVY & CO., et al., against WILLIAM McKERRELL, Assignee.—All creditors of [illegible] Cohen and all persons having claims against [illegible] are hereby notified that by a decree of said Chancery Court, rendered in the June term, A. D. 1872, and by a decree rendered at Chambers, in Vacation, Nov. [illegible], 1872, they are required to appear and file their claims before the Register of said Court in Mobile, Ala., with proof thereof, by the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1873, and all claims not presented by that time shall be barred.—This advertisement [illegible] advertisement in a newspaper published in the City of Mobile, and one published in the City of New-York, as required in said decrees.

JAMES GILLETTE, Register and Master.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—SAMUEL S. DUNBAR against JAMES L. KING.—Summons for money.—Com. not served.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York on the [illegible] day of November, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at No. 61 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and, if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $4,750, with interest thereon from the [illegible] day of November, 1872, besides costs.

B. DAILY, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

n27-law6wW*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 16, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the tenth (10th) day of January, 1873, for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the first (1st) day of May, 1873.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel-engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, in the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, upon paper of the best quality suitable for the purpose, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed and packed, so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department to fill the separate daily requisitions of Postmasters and Postal Agents.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations of stamps, subject to the control of the Agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the Department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled; and the Department shall have the right to require the contractor, at any time during the existence of the contract, to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the Agent of the Department to officially seal them.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists transmitted by the Agent of the Department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

The number of stamps issued and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract is estimated at two billion ninety-four million, the average yearly increase being eight forty-hundredths per cent.

For the next four years it is estimated, at the same ratio of annual increase, two billion eight hundred and eighty-three million stamps will be required.

It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the Department during the contract term, without reference to the above estimates, which are here given only for the information and guidance of bidders.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post-office in the place where the same are manufactured, or in such quantities at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., (each denomination being kept separate,) as the Postmaster-General may direct.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on the 1st day of April, 1873, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the Department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and [illegible]

[illegible]

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department stamps inferior to those now in use.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamps actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Department and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient securities, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement, and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.

AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.

[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 227 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.

MORRIS KELLY, Executor.

n28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 23 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.

JOHN LAWRENCE, LEONARD JACOB, Executors.

[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 66 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of September, 1872.

[illegible]

MARIA R. THOMAS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 3[illegible] West [illegible]-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality.

C. M. SMITH & CO., No. [illegible] Warren-st.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, Government Blankets, Mule Collars, Harness, Halters, Saddles, Tents, Canvas, Waterproof Wagon, Horse Covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD, IN THE lightest, warmest, and best-ventilated stable in the City. Nos. 147, 149, and 151 West [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

No. 848 Broadway, Corner Bleecker-st.

GOOD ROOMS $1 PER DAY.

Hotel Reconstructed.

POPULAR PRICES.

Rooms from $5 to $10 per week.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

American plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 1,2[illegible] West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 3[illegible] West [illegible]-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and GOLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 22d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,3[illegible] Broadway.

NO. 190 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR BROADway and 6th-av.—To let, with board, one square room, southern exposure, with large closets, and two hall rooms; also a large back parlor; hot and cold water; family private; references.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET FURnished, without board, large front and back rooms on second floor; near Grand Hotel. No. 9 West 32d-st.; references.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED bedroom to rent, to a gentleman, in Association Building. Apply at the Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., Room No. [illegible].

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE. —Double and single rooms on first, second and third floors, suitable for single gentlemen and families; [illegible], fine table board, &c. [illegible]

NO. 75 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 28th-st.—To rent, with board, parlor and bedroom on second floor, front.

NO. 213 EAST 13TH-ST.—TO LET, IN A private family, a handsomely-furnished back parlor, with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT No. 32 West 29th-st., has a large, handsomely-furnished room to let, without board.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, agent, No. 7[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

THE MOST ELEGANT PENMANSHIP in the world at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway. All are invited to call and see specimens of improvement.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway; over 300 students in 1872; all made splendid progress. A large number fill good positions in first-class houses.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Gentlemen, ladies, or boys prepared practically for business; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 2[illegible] Madison-av.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

RARE OPPORTUNITY!

A gentleman, who has taught many years in Paris, is desirous of forming classes of from four to six pupils for gentlemen, ladies, or children, to give lessons in French, drawing, and painting, in oil or water colors; terms $5 per quarter for each pupil. Address Prof. PERRELET, Box No. 5,[illegible], Post-office, New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

T. C. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

[illegible]

TEACHERS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MATINEE THIS (CHRISTMAS) DAY, at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that in view of the unanimous commendation of the Press and the manifestations of delight by the brilliant audiences attracted on the occasions of the two first representations of the intensely interesting new London comedy,

[illegible]

It will be presented at the

MATINEE THIS (CHRISTMAS) DAY,

and in the evening,

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

and at the Saturday matinees. Characters by Mr. D. Whiting, George Clarke, C. H. Rockwell, W. Davidge, B. T. Ringgold, J. H. Burnett, Owen Fawcett, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Sadie Mortimer, &c.

The present comedy will be followed by the first of a series of

BRILLIANT PARISIAN COMEDIES!

Seats for FALSE SHAME may be secured in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY......Sole Lessee and Manager.

Every night at 8. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND MATINEE THIS (MERRY CHRISTMAS) DAY!

'ROUND THE CLOCK.

'ROUND THE CLOCK.

'ROUND THE CLOCK.

'ROUND THE CLOCK.

'ROUND THE CLOCK.

MR. DALY'S great local sensational FOLLY.

BRILLIANT NEW HOLIDAY FEATURES!

The entire company appears at both the matinee and evening performances THIS (CHRISTMAS) DAY, including

MRS. JOHN WOOD!

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM!

MISS EMMA HOWSON!

THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS!

THE WONDERFUL LAURI FAMILY!

FIVE MINUTES WITH HUMPTY DUMPTY!

FIVE MINUTES WITH HUMPTY DUMPTY!

FIVE MINUTES WITH HUMPTY DUMPTY!

SCENE AT HARRY HILL'S NOTED SPORTING-HOUSE!

DONAVAN'S LANE—FIVE POINTS!

BURNING BOWERY!

And all the many novelties and local features of the grandest local piece ever produced in New-York!

In preparation, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

OLYMPIC.......THE 100 VIRGINS.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS DAY of the immensely successful New Opera Bouffe.

MATINEE AND EVENING.

THE 100 VIRGINS. | LES CENT VIERGES.

LES CENT VIERGES. | THE 100 VIRGINS.

Matinee prices today and hereafter. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Admission, $1; family circle, 50c.

EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE, MLLE. AIMEE.

Supported by the full strength of the company in THE 100 VIRGINS. LES CENT VIERGES.

Seats secured at the theatre and at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL

(and positively the last)

in aid of the

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

of the late

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,

at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

on

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $5. Can be procured from any of the managers.

JAS. F. WENMAN, President.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS (CHRISTMAS) DAY TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.

AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock, will be presented for the third and last time, Boucicault's most popular comedy LONDON ASSURANCE, with its GREAT CAST.

THIS EVENING at 8, for the first time in this theatre, with appropriate surroundings and appointments, Sheridan's greatest work

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

in which Mrs. Clara Jennings will make her first appearance here.

Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Mark Smith; Sir Oliver Surface, Mr. [illegible]; Joseph Surface, Mr. W. E. Lawrence; Charles Surface, Mr. D. H. Harkins; Crabtree, Mr. E. Lamb; Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr. Geo. [illegible]; Careless, Mr. Henry Montgomery; Rowley, Mr. Welsh Edwards; Trip, Mr. Claude Burroughs; Moses, Mr. J. W. Thorpe; Snake, Mr. W. H. Wilder; Lady Sneerwell's Servant, Mr. [illegible]; Joseph Surface's Servant, Mr. F. Lamb; Lady Teazle, Mrs. Clara Jennings, (her first appearance here;) Mrs. Candour, Miss Fanny Morant; Lady Sneerwell, Miss Josephine Laurens; Maria, Miss Imogene Fowler.

FRIDAY EVENING, first time, the favorite play, MONEY, by Bulwer. Next week for the first time in America, a romantic play in three acts, recently played with great success in London, entitled

A SON OF THE SOIL.

In active preparation, for production immediately after the holidays, Mr. Bronson Howard's new drama, ATHERLY COURT. The Box-Office is open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats for either the day or evening performances may be secured in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, first appearance at this theatre of Miss MARY GRISWOLD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—CHRISTMAS DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, 1872.

GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

MUSEUM DEPARTMENT OPEN ALL DAY.

THREE PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE-ROOM.

MORNING AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK. | VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. DELEHANTY and HENGLER, SHERIDAN and MACK, and Prof. J. SHOWLES and Comic Trick Mules.

AFTERNOON AT TWO O'CLOCK. | W. S. Gilbert's Fairy Comedy of the PALACE OF TRUTH, PALACE OF TRUTH, PALACE OF TRUTH, with PAULINE MARKHAM, EMMA GRATTAN, GUSSIE DE FORREST, L. J. MESTAYER, T. W. [illegible], J. J. WALLACE, together with DELEHANTY and HENGLER, SHERIDAN and MACK, and J. SHOWLES' TRICK MULES.

EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. | The New Burlesque Extravaganza, THE BABES IN THE WOOD, THE BABES IN THE WOOD, in which the GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE and DELEHANTY and HENGLER, SHERIDAN and MACK, and Prof. J. SHOWLES and his TRICK MULES will appear.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

AT STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Symphony, No. 6, Pastorale, Op. 68......Beethoven

Concerto, for Violin, Op. 26......Max Bruch

Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN. (his first appearance.)

[illegible]

Symphonic poem, "Die Hunnenschlacht, nach Kaulbach"......Liszt

ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN.

Introduction and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde"......Wagner

[illegible]

SEASON TICKETS, including reserved seats for [illegible]

[illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, 1872.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1873, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 4.

FAREWELL CONCERTS IN NEW-YORK OF ANTON RUBINSTEIN and HENRI WIENIAWSKI,

and joint appearance of

RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, THOMAS,

THOMAS, RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI,

WIENIAWSKI, THOMAS, RUBINSTEIN,

in conjunction with

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF OVER FIFTY PERFORMERS.

THE SCALE OF PRICES

for these concerts will be the same as originally adopted for

THE RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location. The sale of seats for any of the concerts commences at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 1[illegible] Broadway, on

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 27, at 9 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27. Y. M. C. A. Lecture No. IX.

THE VETERAN READER,

PROF. JAS. E. MURDOCK.

Tickets, 50 and 75 cents, at the Hall and Schirmer's.

MME. CLARA BRINKERHOFF,

The celebrated Soprano, will sing at Steinway Hall, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M.

HARLEM MENDELSSOHN CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. HARLEM HALL, 125TH-ST.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. H. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, NO. 195½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st., the most elegant and extensive establishment in the country. MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, and every description of personal property; also for SALE a large stock of SILKS, VELVETS, FURS, LACES, and other fine goods.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 5.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silver-ware, and the same bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 14th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during the HOLIDAYS. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275 cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices extremely low for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.

Unrivaled Square and Uprights.

CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Sterling in quality, grand and sonorous in tone, durable, moderate in price. Our chief plan and aim to satisfy every buyer. Guarantee unlimited.

Special Bargains.

BRADBURY, $1,000, SQUARE GRAND at $600.

UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES, $275, $300, &c.

Elegant 7⅓ rosewood carved, at Special Low Figures.

NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS.

No. 27 Union-square,

First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,

and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, for rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 1[illegible] 4th-av.)

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Steinway's, Chickering's, and other pianos; Burdett and other organs, for sale on installments and to rent.

S. T. BALL & CO., No. 1[illegible] East 14th-st. Four doors east of Broadway.

Open during the Holidays until 9 P. M.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH OR LIBERAL Commission on an advance—Magnificent seven-octave rosewood, over-strung piano-forte, grand action, iron frame, carved legs, &c.; latest improvements; manufacturers guarantee. No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

A HOLIDAY GIFT WORTH $25 TO Every Purchaser.—A first-class seven-octave piano for $2[illegible] (wholesale price,) for thirty days only. RAVEN & CO., No. [illegible] and 1[illegible] Baxter-st., one door from Grand-st.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING,

until further notice, and on

SATURDAY, at 1½ P. M.,

Mr. SOTHERN

IN HIS IMMENSELY-SUCCESSFUL

impersonation of Lord Dundreary's eccentric

BROTHER SAM,

WITH NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

Characters by Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSE COGHLAN, and others.

Acts I. and II.

APARTMENT IN MR. TRIMBUSH'S HOUSE AT SCARBOROUGH.

Act III.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 1½,

A BROTHER SAM MATINEE.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

WALLACK'S.

BROTHER SAM MATINEE.

MATINEE

OF

BROTHER SAM

at 1½ o'clock

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

Box-books now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25,

FIRST APPEARANCE

THIS SEASON

of Mr.

LESTER WALLACK

in

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,

and

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,

supported by prominent members of

WALLACK'S COMPANY,

including Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, of the principal theatres of London, (her first appearance in Brooklyn,) Mrs. FANNY FOSTER, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss FANNY [illegible], [illegible] ROWE, Miss BLAISDELL, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Mr. J. CURRAN, and others.

BOX-BOOK OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

HENRY DUNBAR.

THIS AND EACH EVENING DURING THE WEEK

will be presented for the first time at this theatre, Mr. Tom Taylor's thrilling Drama, entitled

HENRY DUNBAR,

with Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK in his great original character of

HENRY DUNBAR,

with an unusually strong cast.

The only

HENRY DUNBAR MATINEE

On SATURDAY NEXT at 2.

N. B.—These will be the only performances of this powerful Drama, and the last appearances for the present of Mr. Wallack.

NEXT WEEK, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

SPECIAL.

The Management respectfully announce a brief engagement of

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,

who will make his first appearance in seven months

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 30, as

RICHARD III.

In Shakespeare's great Tragedy, which will be presented with the same grand "mise en scene" and appointments that marked its former production.

Box-sheet open on and after Tuesday of this week, when seats may be secured.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the sale of a Reserved Seat being a special contract, tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators [illegible]

[illegible]

TUESDAY, CHRISTMAS DAY, and SATURDAY.

[illegible]

HUMPTY DUMPTY IN THE BOWERY.

TEN NEW STARS. SEE THE PROGRAMME.

A REGULAR HOLIDAY WEEK OF FUN

By TONY PASTOR and his IMMENSE TROUPE.

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS,

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST., between 6th and 8th av., near Booth's Theatre.

EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinee at 2. DAN BRYANT, J. W. McAndrews, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, W. H. Brockway, Free. Emerson.

MEETINGS.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

NO INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—Public meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, (Rev. Dr. TAYLOR'S,) Broadway and 34th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26; Hon. William E. Dodge will preside. Addresses by Bishop E. S. JANES, Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., (probably.) Meeting to commence at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL; CHRISTMAS-DAY SERVICE.—This congregation will meet for Divine Worship on the Feast of the Nativity at Tammany Hall, East 14th-st., near 3d-av., at 11 A. M. Seats free.

CHRISTMAS 11-O'CLOCK SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH.

JAMES PEARCE, MUS. BAC. OXON., Organist. Organ Prelude, J. S. Bach; Processional Hymn—"Behold the Glad Tidings"—Avison; Gloria in Excelsis, (50 voices,) From Twelfth Mass, Mozart; Venite, (Chant,) Trinity Psalter, Page 1; Proper Psalms—19th, 45th, 85th, Cutler's Trinity Psalter; Te Deum, (50 voices,) Kotschmar; Jubilate, (full chorus,) Attwood in F; Litany Hymn, (see cards in pews,) Congregational; Recitative and Chorus—"Glory to God"—Oratorio of the Messiah, Handel; Hymn [illegible], (Hymns Ancient and Modern,) Dykes; Offertory—"O Lord our Governor"—(solo and chorus) Stephenson; Offertory—"We Thank Thee O God"—Cutler; Recessional Hymn 324, (Hymns A. and M.) Barnby.

The congregation are requested to unite with the choirs in chanting the Venite and Psalms in the Trinity Psalter, in singing the hymns and responses. Pews are supplied with the requisite books and music.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—The Vestry of this Church desire to inform their friends and the public that they have removed to their church edifice, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., where services will be held every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Also, today, (CHRISTMAS DAY,) at 10½ A. M. Pews in this Church can be rented after each service, or on Saturday evenings, at prices ranging from $125 to $25 a year. Strangers are welcome, and seats provided at all times.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. WILLIAM ORMISTON, D. D., will preach in this Church WEDNESDAY MORNING, (Christmas Day,) at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—CHRISTMAS SERVICE at 11 A. M., in union with All Souls' Church; Rev. HENRY POWERS will officiate. Public invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 106.

A Board to consist of—

Lieut.-Col. W. H. French, Second Artillery,

Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wright, Corps of Engineers,

Major J. C. Tidball, Second Artillery,

Capt. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Department,

Capt. S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery,

is appointed to meet in New-York City on the 15th day of January, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon plans and models of such depressing and other carriages for heavy ordnance as the Board may deem worthy of trial.

The Chiefs of Engineers and Ordnance will lay before the Board all papers bearing upon the subject.

The report of the Board will be made to the Secretary of War, through the Chief of Ordnance.

The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the late firm of A. B. STEARNS & CO., of Brooklyn, Long Island, to present the same, with vouchers attached, to the undersigned, before Jan. 2, 1873.

CHAS. CRONKHITE, Chairman,

Room No. [illegible] Trinity Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

A MERCANTILE INSTITUTE.—THE [illegible]

[illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

[illegible]

HOLIDAY GOODS.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK FIRES.

A Million Dollars' Worth of Property in Flames.

Barnum's Museum and Other Buildings Wholly Destroyed.

The Entire Collection of Wild Animals Burned to Death.

Narrow Escape of Working Girls in Centre-Street.

A Startling Record of Ruin by Fire Within Twenty-Four Hours.

At 4:20 o'clock yesterday morning, as Patrolman Raymond, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, was on duty on Fourth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, his attention was attracted by cries of "Fire." He ran down Fourteenth-street toward Third-avenue, and when he arrived opposite Barnum's Museum he found volumes of smoke issuing from the building. An alarm rap soon brought to his assistance several officers from the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Precincts. The doors of the building were forced open, and the Police found that the whole of the rear portion of the premises was on fire. An alarm was immediately sent out by telegraph to the Fire Department and to the Police, and this was quickly responded to. Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 was the first to arrive, and was promptly followed by Engine Companies Nos. 5, 14, 33, 21, and 18, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 9 and 7. District Engineer Benjamin Gicquel took charge of the companies as they arrived on the ground, and, placing the steamers in the most advantageous positions, in a very short time had several streams of water playing on the fire. Owing to the highly combustible nature of the building, constructed as it was of a frame-work of wood, covered with corrugated iron, and the inflammable character of the fittings and contents, the flames spread with great rapidity, defying all the well-directed efforts of the firemen to keep them in check. By the time the firemen had arrived on the ground the interior of the edifice was in flames, and the fire was spreading along the roof beams. An effort had been made by the Police and the keepers in the place to rescue some of the valuable animals on exhibition in the menagerie. This was only slightly successful. Two of the elephants, known as "Jumbo" and "Sam," were unchained and led out without any serious difficulty. The elephants were very much frightened at the fire and smoke, and appeared to be completely cowed by the fear which had taken possession of them. After they reached the street they were hurried to a stable in Eleventh-street, where the horses attached to the circus are kept. The camel was next rescued and taken to the stable, and these three are all that are left of the splendid collection of animals which had taken years to bring together. As the flames reached the cages occupied by the lions, tigers, and leopards, their roars and screams echoed on the night air. They rushed to and fro along the narrow confines of their cages, and endeavored, by the exertions of their greatest strength, to rend asunder the stout iron bars which prevented their escape. The keepers dared not open the cages and allow them to escape, and they were literally roasted alive in their pens. A desperate attempt was made to rescue the four giraffes in the building, but the flames spread so rapidly that the dangerous project was abandoned, and the firemen, Police, and keepers were driven out by the advancing heat and smoke. For a short time the howls and cries of the poor beasts, perishing in the midst of the flames, were heard, but they were soon drowned in the roar of the flames, as they sped forward on their career of destruction.

In the meantime Engineer Gicquel, finding that all his efforts to subdue the fire with the force at his command were futile, and that not only was the circus building doomed to destruction, but that the surrounding property was in imminent danger, sent out a second alarm, which brought to the scene of the conflagration engines Nos. 28, 16, and 20, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11. The burning building was surrounded by powerful streams of water, the leading hose being taken into the rear and sides through the alleyway on Thirteenth-street, and it was hoped that the flames would be confined to the building in which they had originated, and which was beyond human possibility of saving from destruction. But this hope proved vain. The flames extended to Frederick Grote's work-shop, and were spreading through that building. Chief Engineer Perley, whom the second alarm had brought from his quarters, at once realizing the danger to the surrounding property, ordered a third alarm to be sounded, and this was responded to by Engines Nos. 17, 11, and 24, and Hook and Ladder No. 13, from the centre part of the City. Engineers Bates, Brunden, Shay and Brischer had by this time arrived, and a determined effort was now put forth to save the surrounding property. All the steamers on the ground were working to their utmost capacity, the water supply was very good, but the flames, fanned by the gale blowing from the north-west, defied all the efforts of the firemen, and despite their almost superhuman exertions, spread to the eastward and to the westward, until it was feared that the whole block of buildings would be consumed. On the east of the circus building, and immediately adjoining it, was a fine five-story brick and iron-front building, fronting on Fourteenth-street, and running for a considerable distance along the rear of the circus building. The rear of this building took fire, and in a very short time the flames had extended throughout the entire building. At the same time the flames had extended in a westerly direction, and set fire to the edifice adjoining known as Grace Chapel, an Episcopal Free Church, and both these buildings were soon completely enveloped in the flames and doomed to destruction. The flames were so hot and had gained such an impetus, that they leaped across the street and threatened to destroy the Academy of Music and Tammany Hall. Chief Perley telegraphed for engines No. 4, 12, 33, and 24, and Hook and Ladder No. 3, from the lower portion of the City. Two streams were directed against the side of the Academy of Music, and were kept there for several hours, and this alone prevented the Academy from taking fire. After the church was completely destroyed, nothing but the front and rear walls remaining to mark the spot where it had stood, the fire extended to the Lawrence homestead, situated on a little rise of ground immediately adjoining the church, and standing in about ten feet from the street. This house was occupied by Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Mr. A. R. Lawrence, the well-known lawyer. The roof of this building first took fire, and the rear portion of the house and the roof were destroyed. The occupants were compelled to remove in hot haste, and but very few articles of value were saved from the building. The roof of this building is surmounted by a dome, and as the fire had lodged among the rafters, a number of men belonging to Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3 and 9 were sent up to the dome to cut out the fire with axes. While in this perilous position the flames completely surrounded them and cut off their escape. Chief Perley, observing their danger before even they themselves were aware of it, ordered the extension ladders to be raised against the front of the house. These reached to the ledge of the roof, and men were then sent [illegible]

[illegible]

Arnold Umsted testified: I am connected with Barnum's Museum; I slept in the building and worked on the properties; went to bed between twelve and one o'clock this morning; was woke up by some person hallooing; when I got up I heard voices and saw the place was full of smoke; I was on the Third-avenue side, and tried to get over to the giraffe's cage on the other side, but could not on account of the smoke, and I was afraid of the floor burning under me; I tried to save what animals I could on my side of the house; I cut five camels loose; got out one camel, and an elephant followed me out; don't know how the fire occurred; I swept out the lower part and the dressing-rooms; was careful not to let any waste paper get around the steam-pipes; all the managing men of the concern have repeatedly cautioned me to be careful about fire.

The investigation will be continued today.

OTHER FIRES.

Destruction of Buildings in Centre-Street—Narrow Escape of Working Girls—Loss $131,000.

About 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the six-story brick building situated at Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Centre-street, known as the Caxton Building, and formerly occupied by the New-York Printing Company. The fire, which is supposed to have been caused by the upsetting of a can of benzine, originated on the third floor, occupied by Dun, Barlow & Co. as a printing office. The fourth, fifth, and sixth floors were occupied by Archer, Anderson & Co., bookbinders. The second floor was occupied by the Newspaper Union. The first floor was unoccupied, and the basement was used as an engine-room. The alarm was sounded from the corner of Canal and Centre streets, instead of from some of the stations nearer the scene of the fire. The engines were quickly on the spot, but so rapidly had the fire spread that the whole floor was a mass of flame. In the upper stories, occupied by Anderson, Archer & Co., bookbinders, about fifty girls were employed, who were about going home when the alarm of fire was given. A fearful scene ensued, and a general rush was made for the stairway by the girls, but they found that means of egress enveloped in flames. They then rushed to the fire-escapes at the rear of the building only to find descent by that means impossible. The poor creatures almost gave themselves up for lost and uttered the most piteous screams for assistance. They were quickly released from their perilous position, however, by the timely arrival of the hook and ladder companies. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, the fire spread with alarming rapidity, and a second and third fire alarm were sent out. Sheets of flame shot out of the windows of the burning building, and were taken by the wind across the street, placing the *Clipper* building, and the building of the Woodward Manufacturing Company, in such imminent danger that two of the engines had to keep volumes of water pouring on them for half an hour. At about 6:25 the walls of the burning building fell in, causing the sparks to fly in all directions, and communicating the fire to the adjacent buildings. The [illegible] at this moment was intense, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of the buildings situated across the street. Sparks were flying in showers, and even the Tombs must have been considered more or less in danger, as men were stationed on the roof to keep it wet and brush off the sparks. The fire speedily reached No. 81 Centre-street, a two-story brick building, occupied by James Gallagher, bell-maker, damaging the building about $1,500, and stock $2,000; also, No. 83, occupied by Howe & Hummel and Edmund Price, lawyers, damaging those premises about $2,000, principally by water. The first floor of this building, occupied as a liquor-saloon by George Middleton, was damaged about $500, and the basement, occupied by William Bolen, as a lager-beer saloon, about $500. In the other direction, the fire communicated with No. 79, a two-story brick building connecting with No. 130 Worth-street, occupied by E. B. Cannon, painter. The building was damaged about $2,000, and the stock about $1,500. No. 77, occupied as a lager-beer saloon by H. Wilkins, also fell a prey to the flames, the damage being estimated at $2,000 on the building, and $1,000 on stock. The fire continued its ravages in Leonard-street also, communicating with No. 130, a brick building occupied by John L. Albrecht as a grocery, damaging the building $800 and stock $500. The four-story tenement-house No. 132, sustained about $1,000 damage. The different alarms brought twelve engines to the spot, and the firemen worked with such effect that by 6½ o'clock the fire was completely under control, although at one time it was feared that the whole block bounded by Centre and Elm, Leonard and Worth streets would be consumed. The damage sustained by the occupants of the Caxton building is estimated as follows: Dun, Barlow & Co., about $30,000; New-York Newspaper Union, $30,000; Anderson, Archer & Co., about $50,000.

During the fire the following persons, who were near the building, received slight injuries: Mary Hopkins, struck on the head by a falling brick, which caused a very slight injury; Emma Francis, a resident of Jersey City, stumbled and injured one of her ankles; James Pike received a wound on the head from a falling brick, and Benjamin Ballou was slightly injured in the abdomen. Ballou was taken to the Park Hospital, but walked home soon afterward.

Burning of the Palisade Mountain House—Loss, $90,000.

The Palisade Mountain House, owned by Cozzens & Co., and situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, east of Englewood, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The building took fire from a defective flue, and was burned to the ground within an hour after the flames were first discovered. The building was of wood, three hundred and ten feet in length, and four stories high. It was opened last Spring as a Summer resort, and was well patronized during the Summer. The loss is estimated at $90,000; insured in various offices for $65,000. The greatest amount of risk was, it is said, held by the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

In Duane-Street—Loss, $30,000.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the five-story building, No. 147 Duane-street, owned by Chas. Knox, and occupied by Lewis Sperling, dealer in cloths, &c. Loss on stock, $30,000; insured for $37,000, as follows: Reliance, $4,500; London, Liverpool and Globe, $7,500; Queen, $5,000; Adriatic, $2,500; Phenix, $5,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500. The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured for $10,000.

In Ninth-Avenue—Loss, $5,500.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the frame house No. 234 Ninth-avenue, owned and occupied by Mary Cosgrove as a grocery, causing a damage to stock of $3,000—insured; and injuring the building to the extent of $2,500.

In East Eighty-Fourth-Street.

A fire at the residence of Elbridge T. Gerry, No. 4 East Eighty-fourth-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, caused by throwing kindling-wood among coal, inflicted a damage of $100.

In East Eleventh-Street.

At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning the roof of the frame dwelling No. 311 East Eleventh-street, owned by Elizabeth Johnson, was ignited by sparks from Barnum's fire, and damaged to the extent of $50.

An Alleged Incendiary Arrested.

Adolph Hiebel, a German, thirty years of age, residing at No. 400 West Fifty-fourth-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Kasebell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, by direction of Fire-Marshal McSpedon [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The Law Committee of the Councils have agreed to present an ordinance to the Councils, making it unlawful in the city limits to build cornices of combustible material; and all cornices, or other constructions for connecting roofs and walls, or mansard point connections, are to be made of brick or other incombustible material. Roofs are to be constructed of slate or metal, and Mansards on buildings over thirty-five feet high are to be made, in all parts, of similar materials.

[Advertisement.]

A.—A HOLIDAY HAT—KNOX'S.
A Calling HAT—KNOX'S.
A Visiting HAT—KNOX'S.
A Dress HAT—KNOX'S.

KNOX has anticipated all the "requirements" of the fashionable world in his production. The HOLIDAY HAT at No. 212 Broadway, and Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.—Mr. and Mrs. Kings, Mr. Mrs., Miss Hansen and child, Mr. Alexandre, Mr. Duchatel, Mr. Bonsiton, Dr. and Mrs. Colden, Mr. Manger, Miss Kane, Mr. Lapice, Mr. Zavino, Mr. Maffe, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Serrano, Mr. and Mrs. Weill and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Regaldi, Mrs. and Miss Henry, Mrs. and Miss Froment, Mr. Froment, Mr. Rapp, Mrs. Seminario y Vasconez, Frau Nicolay, Mr. Cécile, Mrs. Marchand, Mr. Dotty, Miss Cosson, Miss Levy, Mr. Block, Messrs. Z. and F. Fels, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hoffmann, Miss Leontine, Mrs. Lavigne, Mrs. Adam and child, Mr. and Mrs. Guentin, Mr. and Mrs. Lion, Mr. and Mrs. Lion and child, Mr. Brandicourt, Mr. Wall, Miss Martha, Mrs. Heath and 2 children, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Willaume, Mr. E. Willaume, Mr. Morr, Mr. and Mrs. Conelles, Mr. Doell, Mr. Levy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:18 | Gov. Island..4:07 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Dec. 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Galveston, Bowland, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Panlia, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ashland, Moore, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Quebec, (Br.,) Cowan, Falmouth, for orders, Snow & Burgess; Calliope, (Br.,) Tucker, Falmouth, for orders, Snow & Burgess; City of Quebec, (Br.,) Birnie, London, &c., R. P. Buck & Co.; Sirius, (Ger.,) Bangor, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Barks Maria, (Greek,) Granada, Falmouth, James E. Ward & Co.; Hylton Castle, (Br.,) Scott, London, E. W. Corlies & Co.; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Tucker, Jr., Buenos Ayres, J. Norton & Sons.

Brig Guiding Star, (Br.,) Freshey, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schrs. Hattie E. Smith, Brown, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; Charlie Steadman, McFadden, Corpus Christi, H. R. Sprague; Geo. Washington, Ford, Stamford; Emily, Marvel, Stamford.

[illegible]

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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE FINEST QUALITY OF

Silver-plated Table-ware,

NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THIS WARE, AS BEING OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND STYLE, AND MORE ECONOMICAL THAN THAT OF LOWER GRADE.

FACTORIES:
WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502-504 BROADWAY

—ONLY—

OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

FANCY FURS,

COMPRISING

FISHER SKIN, SABLE TAIL,
BLACK FOX, SILVER FOX,
BLUE FOX, WHITE FOX,
BLACK LYNX, BLACK MARTIN,
CHINCHILLA, BLACK MONKEY,

All at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Nos. 502-504 Broadway.

N. B.—OUR BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IS ONLY AT NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Prince-st. and Broadway,

Are Closing out their Entire Stock of

DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY, and

FANCY GOODS,

FOR

The Holidays.

A Large Discount on all Goods.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
Worlds Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.
The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.
One Piano Every Working Hour.
Ten Pianos Every Day.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a fine assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also those of other makers, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap.

STEINWAY & SONS, Warerooms,
STEINWAY HALL,
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Are offering their superior

VANILLA CHOCOLATES

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AT VERY LOW PRICES, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
NO. 92 BLEECKER-ST.

C. G. GUNTHER & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

Will keep their establishment open until 9 o'clock every evening up to the 1st of January.

FURS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ENDLESS VARIETY, all sold at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES by said firm, comprising

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER,
NATHANIEL R. HAYCOCK.

Late of No. 46 Maiden-Lane and Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

Now Union-Square Only.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the First Musical Talent, Seminaries, the Press, &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable, and terms as easy, as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS,
FIFTH-AVENUE,
CORNER OF 16TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

WEATHER
STRIPS
E. S. & J. TORREY
166 FULTON ST.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR PLACE.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

FIVE CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M., FOR DEPOSITS AND PAYMENTS.

N. B.—As this is the season for making presents, it is suggested to those purposing to do so that the presentation of a savings bank-book, with a suitable deposit, would be not only an appropriate present, but one which may be the foundation of wealth to the recipient. Let those who are blessed with prosperity reward those who have been faithful but less prosperous, not forgetting those who have helped us in making our wealth.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

UNION ADAMS & CO.

Have manufactured, expressly for the present

HOLIDAY SEASON,

House Coats,

Smoking Jackets,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

Railway Rugs,

Traveling Shawls,

SILK & MERINO UNDERWEAR,

Gloves in every Style,

Including

Buttons, Buttoners, and Cleaners.

REVILLON AND CHASSEUR BRACES,

Silk and Cashmere Mufflers,

Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs,

With Initials and Monograms.

London and Paris

Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, and Charms,

Umbrellas and Canes,

&c., &c., &c.

ELEGANT FOR PRESENTS.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

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Nos. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

BRONZES, Real and Imitation.

Bronze, Gilt, and Marble, CLOCKS,

CARD-RECEIVERS AND PEDESTALS.

CABINETS AND WRITING-DESKS,

JARDINIERES AND FLOWER-[illegible]
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
LACE CURTAINS AND TIDIES.

PRICES VERY LOW.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BAWO & DOTTER,

Nos. 32 and 34 Barclay-st.

French China Dinner and Tea Sets,

CLOCKS, BRONZES,

FANCY GOODS

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